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Free French Aid in Syria? Chungking Claims Victory; Unitarians Urge Feeding

The World's Day—May 22, 1941

Middle East: Free French Reported in Syria

Free French reports given out from Brazzaville, French Congo, that Free French troops had entered Syria could not be confirmed in Cairo, British Middle East headquarters.

Britain announced the appointment of Gerald de Gaury as chargé d'affaires attached to Emir Abdullah Iflah, deposed regent of Iraq, "pending re-establishment of communications" with the British envoy at Baghdad.

British forces in Iraq have captured a post on the Mosul-Haifa oil pipeline. British air force was reported to have unloosed its most intensive effort against German concentrations and transport columns in Libya.

Orient: Chungking Claims Capture of Chuki

A Chinese military success was claimed by Chungking in its announcement that Chinese Nationalist troops had fought their way into Chuki, a railroad town south of Hangcnow. Japanese fatalities in the battle were said to be 4,000.

A Chinese appeal to the Communist Eighth Route Army to aid Chinese central armies battling the Japanese in southern Shensi province, was issued from Chungking.

New England: Unitarians Would Feed Europe

The American Unitarian Association adopted a resolution favoring shipping of food to starving civilians in Europe by a neutral agent. [Page 9.]

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature approved a bill raising the salary of members from $2,000 to $3,000 for the two-year session. [Page 9.]

A platform aiming at a richer life for American children was adopted by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at Boston. [Page 9.]

Tribute to the refugee work of the Unitarian Service Committee was paid at the 116th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Elimination of three bond issues and cuts in the budget proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall were recommended by the Legislature's Ways and Means Committee. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: British Intercept Oil From U. S.

A French tanker bound for Casablanca, North Africa, with a cargo of oil from the United States, was intercepted in the Atlantic by British naval patrols, it was reported in London. [Page 6.]

British daylight raids on German island naval base in the North Sea, were admitted by Germany to have caused damage to residential property and civilian casualties. Both British and German air forces were inactive during the night because of bad weather. London had its eleventh bombless night.

A Canadian oil tanker—the 11,309-ton Canadolite—was reported in London sunk off the west coast of Africa with Canadian casualties.

Four other merchantmen—the largest being the 11,894-ton freighter Huntingdon—were reported by New York marine circles to have been sunk recently.

Washington: Britain Seeks Idle Merchant Ships

Great Britain is negotiating with Latin-American nations for the purchase of some of the 100-odd refugee merchantmen now idle in hemisphere ports, according to shipping circles here.

Federal health and welfare officials, agreeing to trim their estimates to only "pressing needs," have reported that nearly $140,000,000 could be expended in santitation and hospitalization construction in the various defense areas.

The C. C. C. has begun to enroll 40,000 juniors to fill vacancies caused by discharge of men taking private jobs and joining the armed forces.

Voluntary mobilization of virtually every law enforcement agency in the United States is being directed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the interests of national defense.

Americas: Mexico Starts Round-Up of Aliens

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—A round-up of all foreigners in Mexico without proper credentials has been ordered by the Ministry of Interior. Several persons were seized yesterday.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—Thirty-two members of the Vanguard organization, formerly known as Chile's Nazi Party, were held May 20 on charges of plotting a second putsch against the Government.

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Police closed a German bookstore on a busy downtown street after a disturbance followed upon its display of a picture of the Argentine hero, Gen. Jose de San Martin, flanked by pictures of Hitler and Mussolini.

National: Hillman Cites Production Need

New York—America's arms production must be greatly increased if democracy is to survive, declared Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, at the 25th annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board here. [Financial Page.]

Ocala, Fla. (AP)—Senator Truman (D) of Missouri said here the Nation's worries about aluminum for the defense program would be over if "every city and town in the United States would do what Ocala, Fla., has done." The Ocala City Commission voted to give the Government a quantity (amount unspecified) of old aluminum it had on hand.

In Europe: British Nationals Quit Gibraltar

Removal of Britons from Gibraltar began when 800 boarded a liner to be convoyed by a naval squadron.

Zamzam passengers still at St. Jean de Luz in Occupied France were visited by United States Consul Henry Waterman who said only one person was injured. He is reported to be caring for American passengers and 100 Egyptian survivors.

Iceland's regent—under the island's latest move to sever ties with Denmark—is to be Sveinn Bjoernsson, former Minister to Denmark, according to Berlin reports.

Pierre Etienne Flandin, former French Foreign Minister and strong advocate of Franco-German collaboration, arrived in North Africa, according to Vichy reports.

In Crete: More Nazis Land; Candia Captured

The British Navy has broken up attempts by the Germans to land supplies and troops by sea on the Island of Crete, but parachute troops are continuing to land on the island, it was announced in Cairo. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR	CLOUDY	RAIN	WARMER
↑ TONIGHT			
TOMORROW ↓			
COOLER	WARM	SHOWERS	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 9

State Budget Cut Proposed Of $2,920,000

Beacon Hill Committee on Ways and Means also opposes bond issues of $5,300,000 total.

Cuts totaling $2,920,000 in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,245,000 biennial State budget were made today by the House Committee on Ways and Means. At the same time the Committee threw out or postponed Governor Saltonstall's bond issues totaling $5,300,000.

However, all but $500,000 of the savings were either set aside as reserves for rises in commodity prices, the expected supplementary budget, and various other items.

Therefore the actual savings to the taxpayers amounts to $1,300,000. This saving is reflected by a proposed distribution of $20,000,000 from the State highway fund to cities and towns to be used as an offset against the State tax on municipalities to finance the State's budget deficit.

Distribution of Funds

The House and Senate today rushed through a bill authorizing distribution og $10,000,000 annually during the next two years to cities and towns, the money to be distributed from the State Highway fund. It went to the Governor this afternoon for signing.

Action on the budget will begin next Tuesday, it was reported today, with Monday given over to passing items for debate.

Governor Saltonstall recommended a distribution of $19,200,000 to the municipalities during the 1941-42 biennium. Thus the Ways and Means distribution is $810,000 more than Governor Saltonstall's proposal and this will be reflected in a reduced State tax and thus in a smaller load upon real-estate taxpayers.

Comparison of Totals

The Governor recommends a net State tax of $6,900,000 in 1941 and a similar tax of $7,400,000 in 1942. The Ways and Means Committee recommended a $6,000,000 tax in 1941 and a $7,000,000 tax in 1942, a combined reduction of $1,300,000.

Actually including the increased distribution item, the Ways and Means Committee Budget totaled $183,745,000. Governor Saltonstall's proposed budget totaled $184,245,000.

The $2,955,000 cut from the Governor's budget included $2,-

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Democracy in Industry

Wide World

Ford Workers Cast Ballots

More than 80,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company cast their ballots May 21 to determine whether their bargaining agent shall be the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, or whether no union shall be chosen. The National Labor Relations Board election was the first held in the Ford River Rouge plant. Photo shows workers as they received ballots (right), marked them in polling booths (left), and later placed them in ballot box (foreground) where a Michigan State Trooper stood guard.

Tally of Ford NLRB Ballot Awaited by Entire Nation

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., May 22—The scene is inside the biggest plant in America, and it is humming with top-speed activity.

The eye goes up and up to the glass roof overhead where a gigantic crane is rolling along, playing a game all by itself. Down on the floor below, you are standing at the start of the Mercury assembly line, in the Ford River Rouge plant.

Beside you, in a quiet corner in the maelstrom of ordered choas, a National Labor Relations Board election is going on, one of the 60-odd voting booths is right at your elbow. At these booths, during the day, some 80,000 men are voting.

That was yesterday. Today those ballots are being counted, and tonight Detroit and the Nation will know whether the Ford worker wants to be represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, by the American Federation of Labor, or by nobody, remaining as he is, outside the union fold.

Today, in Detroit too, the NLRB opened its deferred hearing of unfair labor charges against the Ford Company, which was postponed as one condition for the settlement of the recent strike here.

Biggest NLRB Election

But while this goes on and ballots are being counted, those who saw it are discussing the election which proceeded in a quiet and orderly manner in little bayous and eddies of the rumbling Ford production river while the monster

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Two-Hour Parking to Be Tried On Downtown Boston Streets

Beginning next Monday, two-hour parking will be permitted on downtown Boston streets, it was decided by the Traffic Commission today. The period, lengthened from the present one-hour limit, will be tried for 30 days.

Decision to double the time allowed for parking was reached by a 3-to-2 vote at a session in which opponents of the experiment made strenuous effort to retain enforcement of the present one-hour rule, which has caused 34,000 cars to be tagged since Feb. 4.

Figures were presented showing that downtown Boston has legal curb parking space for but 1,964 automobiles, and that this meager space is subject to use by approximately 220,000 cars that jam into the area daily.

The acuteness of the situation was emphasized by Traffic Commissioners William D. Hickey and George D. Hyland, who is also Boston's Public Works Commissioner.

They asserted that in the retail district Boston has legal curb parking space for but 330 autos, that there is space for only 414 cars in the financial area, and space for 1,200 in the wholesale area, a total of 1,964. In addition, there is room in parking lots and garages for 4,000 cars.

The two Commissioners who opposed lengthening the parking period asserted there is the utmost need for constant turn-over in the availability of these parking spaces. They insisted that 68 per cent of the downtown motorists park for but 33 minutes, so the lengthened period would benefit a relatively small minority.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, who is also a member of the Traffic Commission, urged the one-hour extension. He said his special details had tagged 34,000 cars since the drive began Feb. 4.

He said that a great many of those tagged would have escaped if the limit had been two hours instead of one. He urged the longer period would more nearly meet the need of those driving to the downtown area on business errands.

It was agreed that a traffic engineer and the head of the police traffic detail would work together in studying how 15-minute loading zones in front of banks, stores and similar establishments might work out.

It was pointed out at today's Commission meeting that while those who park longer than two hours comprise but 11 per cent of the downtown motorists, this 11 per cent utilizes 40 per cent of the available parking space because this space is so limited in size.

Intimate Message from Washington

Gentleman in the White House Freely Acknowledges New Deal Mistake, and Thanksgiving Goes Back to Tradition After Three Years

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

For several minutes this week the White House banished all thoughts of the war from the minds of Washington correspondents and suddenly recaptured something of the atmosphere of the good old days—or bad old days—of the domestic New Deal.

"Why, that's just plain appeasement," whispered one reporter as Mr. Roosevelt jarred his press conference with his historic announcement.

Reactions were varied. Some suggested that the New Deal was cracking up, that the President was in retreat, wondered what might be next while others. . . .

Remember, as all do, that at the birth of the New Deal the President frankly described himself as an experimentalist—but a very special kind of experimentalist. He was, he declared on the record and off, before the press and before Congress, to be an experimenter who would be as eager to end a bad experiment as to begin a good one. He was going boldly and unconventionally to look for his own mistakes and correct them.

And now, three inaugurals and nine years later, the President is redeeming one of his earliest political promises! And he didn't ask anyone to make the confession but himself. Having drastically moved up his Tuesday press conference several hours earlier to announce the new Office of Civilian Defense and its tenancy by Mayor La Guardia of New York and in the midst of food shipments to Eire, lend-lease and convoys, the President blandly drew off a little memorandum from the top of his busy desk and without change of manner or voice remarked that there was one thing more.

Press Was Ready to Be Startled

The press was ready for the occupation of Martinique or a declaration of total emergency or the appropriation of another $40,000,000,000 for defense; but the President was ready not to begin something but to end something—to end one of the New Deal's most controversial, unbecoming, unrewarded, unhappy, unnecessary, and unconventional experiments.

For nine crowded years the President had not found—and only he can say whether he searched—an experiment which he could pronounce mistaken for a single play which the quarterback would like to call over; but on the twentieth day of May, the fourth month of the third term, neither the war nor the weather could keep Mr. Roosevelt from himself renouncing—in the face of no present opposition and without any adverse decision from either Congress or the Supreme Court—what once seemed a good idea but now seemed a bad one.

The historic setting for the President's gesture of absolution can best be read from page 163 of the World Almanac for 1940. There one finds in the subdued print of agate type a wrench to American tradition which enabled the Country to get really mad at the New Deal, which at times made the epithet "Copperhead" seem relatively like a term of affection and which now only time has soothed. The notation reads:

"Nov. 21—Nov. 28—Thanksgiving Day (observed until 1939 as last Thursday in November but subject to change) . . ."

Yes, said the critics of the New Deal, even America's Thanksgiving Day has got to be subject to change by THAT MAN in the White House and the fight was on. It was furious and not always funny and before long the New Dealers and the anti-New Dealers could not sit down together to observe their Nation's unifying and reverential holiday because Republican State Governors kept to tradition and Democratic State Governors accepted the innovation.

It soothed nobody to have the President soothingly explain that he was just doing this to help business, as, he implied, was ever the purpose of the New Deal. And the New Deal itself was plainly puzzled and almost seemed to be hurt because, the way the New Dealers figured it, here they were, for once at least, willing to go a big favor to business by jockeying Thanksgiving so as to make a greater span between Thanksgiving and Christmas and all they get is criticism. They just couldn't please anybody.

Now a Real Reason for Thanksgiving

Now Mr. Roosevelt was not joking when in the early days of his first term he said that although he was going to experiment fluently he was going to retreat frankly whenever he found his experiments mistaken.

He told Congress in March, 1933, in urging the triple A farm program, that it represented "a new and untrod path" and that if it wasn't right, he would "be the first to acknowledge it." The Supreme Court acknowledged that one.

Later he experimented with the NIRA and although it sunk under its own weight, it took a 9-to-0 decision by the Supreme Court to call that one out.

Once he attempted another experiment and that was to add a whole cluster of new Justices to that same Supreme Court all at once and he never thought that was a bad experiment but Congress did. And the Senators who voted against the experiment were not purged—nor, indeed, was Mr. Roosevelt.

This week, for the first time in the memory of Washington correspondents, Mr. Roosevelt found a New Deal experiment mistaken and like a flash—at least like a three-year flash—called it off. The reason he gave was simple. He advanced Thanksgiving to increase retail sales. Retail sales didn't increase. Next year Thanksgiving is restored to its old place on the calendar.

All this, of course, reaches way back into the bad old days—or the good old days—of the domestic New Deal. And perhaps when the traditional American Thanksgiving can be commemorated by all the Nation at the same time in 1942, we will be in a position to begin anew and settle anew some of the fine controversies which the domestic New Deal so passionately kindled. The Pilgrim spirit of American Thanksgiving will help bring that day to reality, and there will be real reason for Thanksgiving then.

Roscoe Drummond.

Nazi 'Chutists in Candia; British Block Crete Shore; U. S. Hesitation Assailed

Occupied nations had hoped that America would be active in war early in spring.

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden warned the Vichy Government today that if France pursues its "declared policy of collaboration" with Germany, British forces will strike "the enemy wherever he may be found" without "any distinction between occupied and unoccupied territory."

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

WASHINGTON, May 22—Vichy's signature of a collaboration agreement with Germany is a weather vane of enormous significance.

It indicates that Adolf Hitler is bending every effort to convert his recent Balkan success into a downhill snowball movement which will sweep all Europe into acceptance of his "new order" and induce capitulation by Britain and America.

It is, further, an indication that Continental Europe doubts America's real commitment to the cause of defeating Herr Hitler and averting the world revolution which the Axis powers hope to complete this year.

Herr Hitler's strategy, as he disclosed in "Mein Kampf," is based on momentum. In diplomacy and in war, and in the combination of both which he is employing today, his doctrine is to redouble his blows when his opponents begin to yield ground in the hope that a retreat will turn into a rout.

He tried to end the war in 1940 by this technique. And, as the world knows, he failed. Britain's heroic

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International

Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg

New Zealander in command of British, New Zealand, and Greek forces on the island of Crete.

Battle for Greek isle spreads as more Nazi troops land—British Navy sinks convoys.

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—British fighting planes on Crete were withdrawn after the German parachutist and airborne troop attack started because of "the pronounced disadvantage under which our fighters were operating," it was authoritatively disclosed today.

"The distance of Crete from our airdromes in Egypt is such as to preclude any possibility of strong air support by the RAF from our bases there," a statement said. "Offensive air operations are, however, being carried out by our bomber units in Egypt against airdromes from which the enemy are operating in their attacks on Crete."

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that German parachutists are in possession of the town of Candia in Crete, but that British troops still hold the airport there.

The Prime Minister went on:

Fighting is continuing with intensity and, although the situation is in hand, the Germans have gained some local successes at heavy cost.

The Germans are using large numbers of air-borne and parachutist troops and these are being increased daily.

The position at Herakleion (Candia) is that our troops still hold the airdrome, although the Germans are now in what is called the occupation of the town, which probably means that they are ensconced in certain buildings.

In the Retimo (Rethymnon) district there is no report of any particular fighting, although the attempt by the enemy to attack the area of the airdrome early yesterday morning was successfully held.

Attack on Suda Bay

In the Canea-Suda Bay sector heavy enemy air attacks in the early morning yesterday were followed during the course of the day by further parachute landings southwest of Canea, which were heavily engaged by our artillery and machine guns.

At Malemi airdrome, 10 miles southwest of Canea, it appears that the enemy are now in occupation of the airdrome and of the area to the west of it, but the airdrome is still under our fire. Elsewhere in this sector the coastal line remains in our hands.

Fighting is going on, depening intensity and will certainly continue for some time.

Last night the enemy began to try sea-borne landings.

A convoy making for Crete was intercepted by our naval forces. Two transports and a number of Greek boats, which probably contained troops intended for landing operations, were sunk, and an enemy destroyer escorting the convoy was also sunk. But during the course of today very much larger attempts have been made by the enemy to carry an army into Crete—and a convoy of 30 vessels was discerned this morning by our forces and was presumably attacked by them.

Attack on Convoy

There has been fighting all during the day. The enemy air force is attacking our ships and we are attacking the convoy. I am sorry to say I have got no definite information as to the results but I feel they can hardly be other than satisfactory in view of the naval forces which we disposed in the Mediterranean.

Official British sources remained silent on German reports of an air attack which scored hits on a British battleship, six cruisers, and a destroyer.

Morning newspapers in London printed the announcement of the action by the official German news agency, DNB, without comment.

The DNB story, which failed to disclose the exact location of the attack, said a direct hit had been scored on the battleship with a medium bomb and that another had exploded near the stern of the vessel.

Three of the cruisers and the destroyer also were said to have been hit and set afire.

[The German radio heard in New York said that Stuka dive bombers had sunk a British cruiser off Crete and had damaged two others.]

Declaring that Germany's military prestige demands swift, decisive action, these sources said they believed the Nazis would fall back on their familiar Blitz pattern and unleash an all-out bombing at-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Syrian Border Quiet Signifies Nazi Inactivity

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

ON THE SYRIAN-PALESTINE FRONTIER, May 22—Despite the rumblings of a new outbreak of hostilities from the coasts of Syria there are no signs of anxiety around the frontier. Travelers coming from Lebanon's olive-studded mountains tell of only the scantiest preparations by the Germans. There appear to be no signs whatever of serious concentrations there.

Evacuation of villages on the Syrian frontier has begun and apart from a number of observation posts left behind, the French forces have retired, leaving a deepish strip of no man's land between them and Palestine.

German planes landing in Syria from the Dodecanese have been flying on to Iraq with little delay, since the British air force has been paying so much attention to the three Syrian landing grounds.

The result is that this frontier at the moment is the most peaceful corner this correspondent has known in six months of the Mediterranean war. Customs are functioning normally as the vanguard of refugees passes into Palestine and handfuls of neutral merchants or trucks of oranges wend their way into Syria.

Recruits for de Gaulle

Meantime several French officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have made their way through to join the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the Middle East. One of them, a naval commander, told this correspondent of an arduous five-day journey he had taken through the desert with his wife and two children. More were following him, he said. He reckoned that 80 per cent of the French forces in Syria are at heart against Vichy and the Nazis.

Indeed, one British officer with a long experience in these regions affirmed that with 500 picked men he could take over the whole of Syria almost bloodlessly.

Personal acquaintance with French leaders and Arab key men, as well as knowledge of terrain and its fortifications would be his weapons.

Many Rivalries Seen

If trouble does blow up here, the campaign will be highly intricate, with pro and anti conglomerations of nationalities and tribes infecting either side, and more than a hundred and one of those same rivalries that Lawrence and Allenby had to contend with in the World War.

Despite the general impression that Turkey will keep clear of the struggle, travelers from Turkey still maintain confidently that the Turks will defend their soil in the face of all cajoling, threats, or actual invasion.

In that case, German communications, in event of early hostilities here, will be a very tenuous line, dependent on the sea over which the British Navy still holds superiority, and on air from the Balkans via the East Mediterranean islands.

On the other hand, the Empire's Mideast supply line is a well-built overland route and has strongly established bases in Egypt.

$1,190,000 Childs Gifts Finally Held Tax Free

TRENTON, N. J., May 21 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court held tax free today gifts of $1,190,000 made by the late Mrs. Emma Childs, widow of the restaurant chain founder, to two daughters.

The ruling reversed a New Jersey prerogative court decision that the gifts were made in the contemplation of death and thus taxable by the State under the law.

Executors of the estate had paid an $85,831 tax on the gifts under protest.

OPM Plans Big Increase In Production of Bombers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Plans and contracts for a drastic increase in America's production of heavy, four-engine bombing planes, including greater participation by the Ford Motor Company, are being drawn up, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, announced today.

The Ford Company which hitherto has only made parts for planes to be assembled elsewhere, should start turning out completed four-engine consolidated bombers by the first of next year, Mr. Knudsen said. He added that the Ford contract would be signed shortly and that "letters of intent," enabling the company to go ahead with its preparations, had already been sent.

Sets High Goal

Meanwhile, contracts are being negotiated with Lockheed, Boeing, and Consolidated Aircraft Companies for the production of an additional number of four-engine bombers which President Roosevelt recently declared was vitally needed both by this country and by the British. To date, only the Boeing and Consolidated concerns are producing four-engine bombers, although plans have been drawn up for additional types of these ships.

It is also believed that plans are afoot to bring both the Douglas and Vega aircraft concerns into the production of four-engine bombers to speed the program still more. It is known that the Douglas company has drawn up plans for such a plane.

Mr. Knudsen said that current plans look toward an "elaboration" of the program to turn out 1,200 heavy bombers and 2,400 of the medium, or two-engine bombers, by the fall of 1942 in the four new government-financed assembly plants being erected at Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas. These plants will assemble the parts produced elsewhere, with the Kansas City plant expected to be finished in October.

Ford to Make Parts

Being reminded that the Ford Company on one occasion refused to build military planes for Great Britain, Mr. Knudsen indicated that this policy no longer held and that a portion of the Ford contract would go to the British.

As explained by the OPM chief, the Ford Company will manufacture the parts of the four-engine consolidated bomber at the Rouge River plant and at the new plant under construction at Yypsilanti, Mich., with the final assembly taking place at the latter plant.

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Wonders of Research: Oil Refinery 'Closeup'

Entire process of refining revealed to laymen in small glass model in Philadelphia.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A miniature oil refinery made of glass so the layman can see the whole refining process was presented to the Franklin Institute's Industrial Museum in Philadelphia by J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company at a recent gathering of research experts, public officials and business executives.

In presenting the model refinery, Mr. Pew added emphasis to his statement that in any exigency of national defense, America has ample supplies of petroleum for both civilian and military purposes. One section of the refinery shows how oil pools are formed deep underground and how the oil is recovered. A miniature drill at work lends considerable realism to this part of the model.

Powdered Metal

The making of machinery parts from powdered metal molded by pressure and heat, a method widely used by the Axis Powers, is expected to speed up large-scale production in the United States as the result of experiments now being carried on in research laboratories.

Already utilized for forming high-speed cutting machines and metal working materials the process is still somewhat of a mystery to chemists who do not know how the minute particles of metal cleave to another at temperatures far below their melting points or why there are wide differences of shrinkage in similar mixtures.

Problems relating to different rates of expansion under heat and of the diffusion alloying of steel will have to be solved before its potentialities can be fulfilled, according to Science Magazine. A powder metallurgy laboratory recently established at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., has begun the study of this revolutionary industrial process.

Kite Photography

Kite flying, said to have been a pastime in Asia from time immemorial, was probably not unknown to cliff dwellers of the United States who are thought to have migrated from that far-off continent. This makes it all the more interesting to learn that the ancient kite is being used as an aid in photographing the ruins and culture left by these early settlers in America.

Such a means of photographing ruins is cheaper than using a balloon or airplane and a kite can be operated at much lower altitudes, Dr. William Bascom of Northwestern University's Anthropology Department, reported to a recent meeting of the Illinois State Academy of Science.

An inexpensive camera with a fixed-focus lense is mounted on a cord some distance below the kite with an attachment of small dry cell batteries and a solenoid (a tubular coil for the production of a magnetic field) to release the shutter when the circuit is closed. The switch for the solenoid circuit is mounted on the cord somewhat below the cord in such a way that it can be closed by the pressure of a small parachute which is carried up the string by the wind. In this way the camera can be rewound and reset after each exposure without having to ground the kite.

Corncob Defense

Carloads of corncobs rolling into an Iowa factory next fall may leave the building as chemicals for making synthetic rubber, gun powder, nitro-cellulose or a variety of other products if a recently invented process proves economical and practicable.

The pith in corncobs provides the finest cellulose known, according to the inventor, Francis W. Wilkinson of Glendale, Calif. Gums extracted from the cobs by the process will be mixed with natural rubber in the manufacture of tires.

That corncobs are commercially usable has been known for more than 20 years. More than 50 products, including alcohol, guncotton, motor fuel and gun powder can be recovered from the cobs, United States Department of Agriculture chemists say. However, up to the present time no economical method of processing the material has been put into practice.

A plant being built at Missouri Valley, Iowa, will begin its operations by converting 40 tons of cobs a day, or 26,000,000 bushels a year into the defense products.

Cotton Picker

Patent for an improved cotton picker that will "pick clean" the first time around the field was awarded the past week to John Rust of Memphis, Tenn., who with his brother made history several years ago by introducing a mechanical picker to the South.

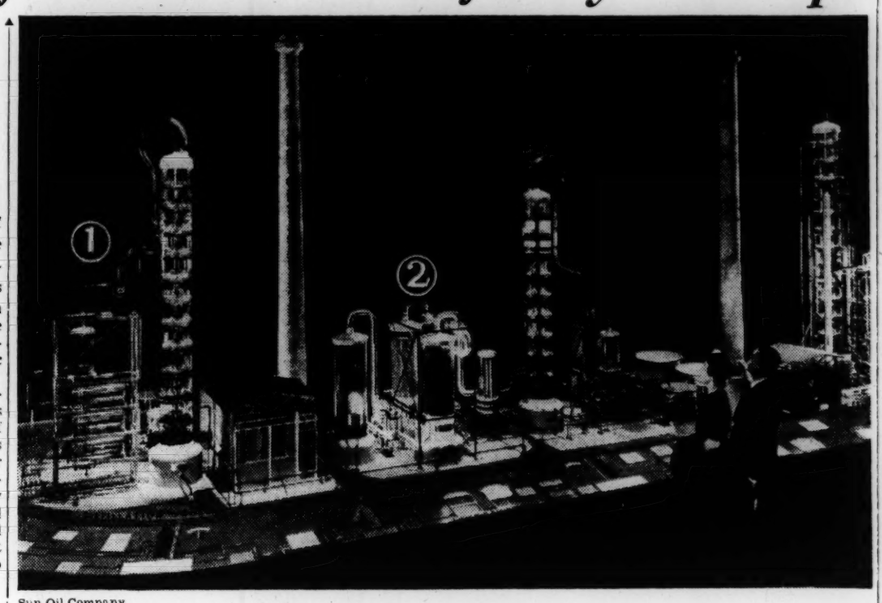
Mounted on a tractor two picking units may be operated in sequence with one gathering the cotton the first passes over, or they may be arranged to work on two rows at a time with the second unit repicking each row as the machine moves along.

Other patents awarded in the past week by the United States Patent Office offer refreshing indication that things other than glaring headlines are being thought of these days. Included are a dripless spout, broken yarn detector, bag-filling device, bean grader, hinged double comb, flying automobile, tree-root cutter, electric motor driven toothbrush, ear and brow muff, lawn-edging device, and a foot-operated trombone which seems to offer the right note on which to conclude.

Lumbering

Timber-r-r-r! The warning cry echoes through the forest as a giant Douglas fir comes crashing to the ground. Such green wood is made usable by drying in a kiln process which, however, often results in losses of wood as high as 40 to 60 per cent because of "checking" or splitting of the lumber.

Reduction of such losses to 5 per cent or less by treating the wood with a synthetic material obtained from coal, air and water, has been announced by two young chemists, Don Hill and Arthur Mottet, graduates of the University of Washington. The new treatment process is expected to result in the saving of several million board feet of lumber annually for use in national defense construction work along the West Coast.



Sun Oil Company

Miniature Oil Refinery

The journey of petroleum from deep down in the earth to high up in a fractioning column is shown in this new transparent model of a refinery presented to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia by the Sun Oil Company. 1. Primary distiller where heated petroleum yields up different parts of its substance as vapor. These "fractions," as they are called, climb the column and are condensed out at different temperatures as gasoline, kerosene and other products. 2. "Cracking" cases containing catalysts or substances which, with regulated heating, accelerate decomposition of the petroleum molecules without being consumed themselves.

Knox Urges Repeal of Neutrality Act

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Frank Knox, Republican Secretary of the Navy and President Roosevelt's most outspoken Cabinet advocate of bolder defense measures, today urged outright repeal of the Neutrality Act.

He described it as a "terrible blunder" and he declared that it is gravely hampering the urgent defense of the United States.

In its stead, the Secretary urged a return to a policy in support of the freedom of the seas which would permit American merchant ships to sail directly into British and other combat ports to discharge their cargoes.

It was the Neutrality Act, Mr. Knox pointed out at his press conference this morning, which abandoned the freedom of the seas so far as the United States is concerned and required the President to proclaim combat zones from which American shipping was automatically precluded.

"I am a firm believer, like the President, in the traditional policy of the freedom of the seas," Mr. Knox said. "I have been yelling for repeal of the Neutrality Act ever since it became law. Speaking for myself as a newspaper man, I always regarded that act as a terrible blunder."

Despite questioning, the Secretary declined to pursue this critical issue more fully nor would he discuss the related issue of convoys other than to remark that he considered it "silly" to contend that just because the convoy system was effective in the last war it should be adopted as the pattern for this one.

Higher prices and higher taxes, a little economy in the midst of a lot of spending, convoys, plane and pilot production, shipping and France's endangered western hemisphere colonies all flowed across the stage of national defense today. Taken together they presented this picture of rapidly moving events.

Prices—President Roosevelt is moving to bolster the authority of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in its efforts to keep boom prices in hand and check inflation. He went over in detail today the legislation which will shortly be presented to Congress to regularize the powers of the executive price-control agency, conferring with Leon Henderson, David Ginsburg, OPACS counsel, and Wayne Coy.

At the same time Mr. Henderson began discussions with a committee from the New York Produce Exchange for the purpose of avoiding any extreme rise in the price of pepper which has lately become the subject of speculation because of the acute shortage of shipping from the East Indies.

Economy—As yet this is more a word than a fact. Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee greeted President Roosevelt's proposed reduction of $109,000,000 for relief as something of a good start, but many of his own party are calling upon him to extend "economy" to other non-defense expenditures. Republicans believe that still further cuts can be made in relief appropriations because of the rapidly increasing employment due to the defense program. Mr. Roosevelt warns, however, that there are many communities and various categories of labor which are not being affected by armament production.

All agree that none of the economies which are either probable or possible will in any way cut down the $3,600,000,000 tax bill.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, reported today that the Navy had 3,476 airplanes of all types on hand May 1, compared with 2,172 on July 1, 1940.

There is an existing shortage of pilots which would be overcome in January, 1942, by the Navy's expanded pilot training program, he said.

Admiral Towers stated that 996 planes were delivered to the Navy and Marine Corps in the first four months of this calendar year, as compared with 79 in the corresponding period of 1940.

He said the present pilot output is 200 a month, but that after January, 1942, the expanded training program would supply a reserve in advance of requirements for an eventual navy goal of 15,000 planes.

The student entry rate for pilot training on May 1, 1940, was 100 a month. On the same date this year it had been stepped up to 500 a month, and in July it will be increased to 800. Approximately 25 per cent of the flying cadets are discharged before the end of the rigid, seven-months training period. The entrance rate of 800, therefore, will yield about 600 pilots a month.

Admiral Towers reported that the Navy was operating six major air stations and a small number of other facilities in 1939, and now has expanded to 72 locations, with a chain of bases from Newfoundland to the Panama Canal Zone in the East, and from Alaska, down the Pacific Coast and west to the Philippine Islands in the Pacific.

Hemisphere Defense—The Colombian Government is sending a military mission to Washington to co-operate in hemispheric defense problems and to plan the purchases of war materials for the Colombian Army and Navy. It is indicated that funds from the Export-Import Bank will likely be made available to Colombia for such purchases.

Every evidence of cohesion among the American Republics is thoroughly welcome to the Administration, particularly in view of the new "collaboration" which the French Vichy Government has announced with Germany and which, despite the latest interpretations by the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry Haye, the United States considers to present the unrelieved prospect of Nazi influence extending its sway to the Western Hemisphere by way of the French possessions on this side of the Atlantic.

The Senate Commerce Committee approved a concurrent resolution by Senator Gillette to set up a joint committee authorized to study the extent to which Axis powers have obtained essential war materials from the western hemisphere.

Convoys—Since the issue of convoys popularly represents the step which might most probably take the United States more fully into the war, the status of public opinion on this question is closely watched by the Government.

While letter-writers both to Congress and to the President are still in a strong majority against convoying, the latest report of the Gallup poll discloses a significant change. The Gallup poll has always shown an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of the use of the Navy to protect arsenal-shipping across the Atlantic if that was ultimately proved necessary to defeat Germany, only a minority has approved immediate convoying. Two months ago only two fifths of the country were reported in favor of convoy. Today the shift is strong. It shows a 52 per cent majority for immediate convoying.

Congressional polls show an evident but slowing gain in pro-convoy sentiment. Opinion in the Senate and House has moved from 10 to 20 per cent in support of convoying.

Vacation?—Finally, there is talk about a congressional vacation, at least, Administration leaders are known to be sounding sentiment for a recess of six weeks or two months beginning in mid-June or July.

There is little prospect that there will be such a vacation. The first reaction is that most Congressmen will oppose it for such a long period, but might agree to a twice-a-week formal meetings with all important business suspended after the appropriation and tax bills are enacted. Even such a semi-recess would probably not come until July or August.

Immediate Raid Precautions Planned by La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Fiorello H. La Guardia, assuming today his new duties as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, declared the United States must organize immediately the most advanced protection from all-out air raids.

He said that while it was improbable that the United States would experience bombing attacks, it would be dangerous and risky not to guard promptly and fully against tehm.

And then he proceeded t ogo to work on the task himself.

Within a few hours after his arrival in the Capital this morning, New York's non-stop Mayor had a breakfast conference with Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease co-ordinator and the President's executive right arm, had a press conference with nearly 50 Washington correspondents and about half as many news and movie photographers and had a luncheon discussion with Mr. Roosevelt himself.

At the White House this afternoon Mr. La Guardia formally accepted his appointment but had nearly finished a day's work before he took office.

Three Main Divisions

At his first meeting with the press—this time and, according to the Mayor the only time, it was held in the palatial board room of the tustere, marbled Federal Reserve Building—he said that his first and most urgent task would be to co-ordinate the activities of hundreds of organizations and groups throughout the country which are eager to aid the Nation's defense.

For the purpose of civilian protection Mr. La Guardia plans to organize three main divisions of his office which will have these functions:

1. A Division of Public Safety. This will be concerned with the protection of life and property, principally against bombing and resultant fires. Special attention will be given to informing and training people as to what will be needed in the event of emergency.

2. An Engineering Division. This will prepare for the clearance of highways and streets and will be ready to repair and maintain water, gas and electric services.

3. A Division of Shelter and Food Supplies. This will cope with welfare, evacuation, housing and food problems. In this connection the Mayor announced that Paul V. McfNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Welfare Co-ordinator, will serve on the Board for Civilian Protection which, under the President's executive order, will be a part of the OCD.

Roles for Women

Mr. La Guardia emphasized that women would be called upon to play a very important part in all civilian defense activities and that the immediate task for which their help would be sought would involve first aid, care of children and nutrition.

While the OCD Director said that 80 per cent of the workers in his office, which will be organized regionally in the nine Corps Areas of the Country, will have to know not only how to give orders but how to take them. Rigid discipline will be maintained, he said.

Characteristically the Mayor let it be known that neither black tie nor white would be needed as part of the equipment of his staff.

Asked when he thought that America might be liable to attack—it being poited out that all his civilian defense plans related to the possibility of attack—Mr. La Guardia remarked that he was going to abide by his old agreement with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"I once paid my respects to Hitler (paid them so pointedly that the German Embassey in Washington protested to the State Department and sought an apology) and after that I agreed that I'd stick to cleaning the streets of New York and let the Secretary of State run foreign affairs."

The Mayor wanted it emphasized that there would be something for everybody to do. Children from 14 years and older will, he said, eventually be given special duties. They will be needed as messengers and will be used to salvage scarce materials, such as metals and rubber.

MacDonald Reports Empire Leaders In Closest War Contact

TORONTO, May 22 (CP)—British High Commissioner to Canada, Malcolm MacDonald, said in an interview here May 20 that a system of inter-Empire communication between the heads of Governments in Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa has been speeded up so much that "it almost seems as though the four leaders were sitting around one table."

"Churchill asks: 'What do you thing about this?' and the answers from the far corners of the earth pour in with incredible speed. We are in actual, true and literal fact a Commounwealth of Nations working together for our mutual good."

He said that "news-gathering in this war is remarkably efficient," and that news reaching the newspapers gets to them as quickly as it does to the Government chiefs, although "most of the secret messages back of the scenes never get to the public at all."

Americans Reach Safety From Belgrade

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The State Department announced May 20 that several members of the American Legation and the American Colony in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, had arrived at Budapest.

The report came from Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister to Yugoslavia, who was in one party arriving at Budapest Sunday by river steamer.

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Clubwomen to Study Social Conditions Near Camps

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—May 22—American clubwomen from coast to coast today pledged their organized effort to improve social conditions around Army camps and defense areas. Assembled at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, they voted unanimously to direct particular attention to solving these problems.

Capt. Charles Perry Mason, commanding officer of the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla., and Brig. Gen. John D. Brooks, commanding officer of the Fourth Bombardment Wing, Westover Field, Mass., agreed they would prefer to have their sons "at the controls of a training plane than in a roadster on a highway."

Told that the Army and Navy air forces have difficulty getting mothers to want their sons to participate in military flying, the women were given an opportunity to question officers and cadets on the two branches. The questions and answers were radiocast on a program with George W. Denny, Jr., Town Hall of the Air Moderator, in charge.

Message from Queen

Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, a special guest at the convention, delivered a message of gratitude from Queen Elizabeth "for the wonderful sympathy and generosity that has been shown in the volume of gifts which America is sending to the stricken and wounded in my country."

Great Britain was described by the Ambassador's wife as "a unified country of universal service today" and a "citadel of freedom."

"We in Britain are one, whatever our backgrounds are, and this unity will still be ours when victory has crowned our efforts," she told the clubwomen.

Marceau

Mrs. Carl Schrader

Also of Boston, who directed a convention session given over to cultural objectives of the Federation. Mrs. Schrader is a former President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Bachrach

Mrs. Mary Barr Snyder

Of Boston, who gave a music appreciation lecture, "From the Gay Nineties to the Roaring Forties" before the convention.

The clubwomen listened to a debate between United States Senators Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana on the subject of convoys and other aspects of the world crisis as it affects the United States.

After accusing President Roosevelt of leading the Nation into war by a "back door" and warning him not to wait for public sentiment to back him, "because he isn't going to get it," isolationist Senator Wheeler asked 5,000 clubwomen for a showing of hands on whether they "want the United States to go to war."

He reported he saw only one hand in favor of war.

In rebuttal, Senator Pepper took the floor and asked all to raise their hands who want "to see war stay out of America." Again the showing was practically unanimous, leading the interventionist Senator to declare it "a pretty close race."

Steps Away From War

To keep war away from its shores, Senator Pepper told the women, would entail United States' aid to settle the Sino-Japanese war, support for the British Navy keeping the seas free of German raiders, assurance that Great Britain gets the goods sent by the United States, and American occupation of strategic points of attack in surrounding oceans.

Noting the clubwomen's desire for peace, he told them:

"You might as well talk about peace with a mad dog or rattlesnake as with Hitler. If we propose to stop him," he added, "we must keep him in Europe, the British Navy around him, the Royal Air Force above him, raw materials away from him, and his allies out of contact with him." In every nation that has fallen in Europe, "there has been some leader that has made to a confused people the kind of speech Senator Wheeler makes," he warned.

Senator Wheeler advised the women not to be worried about Hitler invading the United States. "Don't crawl under your bed every night and think Hitler's coming over here in the morning," he told them.

"War," he said, "will mean the end of our constitutional system of government."

Status of "Four Freedoms"

He added that he favored seeing the "four freedoms" made safe in the United States "before they are imposed on Europe and Africa."

Turning to the Florida Senator, he advocated improvement of democracy in Florida without lynchings of the type that recently took place there.

"I would like to see the four freedoms established right here in New Jersey, even in Mayor Frank Hague's town (Jersey City)," he added.

Approval of Senator Wheeler's speech was much more vociferous than the demonstration for Senator Pepper but it was difficult to ascertain on which side the majority opinion of the Federation will lie when it considers a foreign policy resolution at a later session.

Quite unexpectedly, the clubwomen have run into a military atmosphere for the deliberations here this week, furnished by war games now going on along the New Jersey coast. Thus far, this convention city has been safely defended by the "Blue Land Army" stationed along the boardwalk and recreation piers to ward off invasion by the "Red Land Army" attacking from air and sea.

Cultural Objectives

Relaxing after sessions, the clubwomen today held a session devoted to cultural objectives of the Federation, under the direction of Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Boston, Mass.

They heard a group of musical selections, accompanied by an appreciation lecture "From the Gay Nineties to the Roaring Forties" by Mary Barr Snyder of Boston, an address on "The Joys of Creative Writing" by Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly and a talk on "The Joy of Reading" by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The Federation tabled a resolution to endorse national representation for the District of Columbia after opponents objected to recommending revision of the United States Constitution in these crucial times.

Mrs. John M. Phillips of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. E. L. Caney of Abilene, Texas, were announced as $500 prize winners in the General Federation-Atlantic Monthly essay contest.

Clubwomen Pay Tribute To Mrs. Eddy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—Mary Baker Eddy, Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science, was one of 26 American women "pioneer thinkers'" portrayed by prominent clubwomen in a tableau presented by the General Federation of Women's Clubs here last night as part of a colorful Golden Jubilee Pageant.

Mrs. Frederick B. Preston, of Manchester, N. H., President of the Federation of Women's Clubs in that State, was dressed in a 19th-Century black gown, with grey feather boa and small purple bonnet to represent Mrs. Eddy.

Others portrayed in the tableau were Ann Hutchinson, Pocahontas, Margaret Brent, Abigail Smith Adams, Betsy Ross, Hannah Adams, Sacagawea, Sary Josepha Hale, Lucretia Mott, Mary Lyon, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Maria Mitchell, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Blackwell, Clara Barton, Jennie June Croly, Charlotte Emerson Brown, Frances Willard, Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, and Amelia Earhart.

Mexico Lacks Rayon; Dealing With Japan

MEXICO, D. F., May 22 (AP)—The Minister of National Economy, Javier Gaxiola, reported that Mexico was unable to obtain rayon in the United States or Italy because of war conditions and therefore was negotiating with a Japanese firm.

He said an adequate supply was being sought to prevent paralyzing of the Nation's important textile industry. United States defense preparations, he said, prevented rayon exports. Japan also had been found reluctant to guarantee any large shipments.

University of Miami Marks Steady Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—A graduating class of 150 young men and women will receive their diplomas from the University of Miami on May 26. This is the fourteenth year of a college that started with many problems, weathered many vicissitudes, but has grown and flourished withal.

In March, 1925, the Florida Supreme Court granted a charter to the University of Miami. An extensive building program was started at once but was curtailed by the hurricane of 1926 and the following business recession. An unfinished hotel in Coral Gables was used for the first classes when the university opened in October, 1926, to 361 students who met with 38 professors.

Today, 1,385 regularly enrolled students attend classes taught by a faculty of more than 100 members, while the total number of persons participating in courses offered in regular, adult, and extension divisions, including Army Air Corps cadets, is well over 2,000. Students come from Cuba, Colombia, Bulgaria, Germany, Puerto Rico, Turkey, Venezuela, and from 35 States.

The geographical position of the school has resulted in an unusual interest in Latin-American relations. In 1939 the first Hispanic-American institute was presented, the six lecturers representing Latin-American countries. Courses are offered in which the American student learns much about his southern neighbors, while special courses are arranged for Latin-American students studying here.

The unfinished hotel in which the first classes were held became the nucleus of the present campus. Expansion of the campus in the last few years has added a number of buildings to cope with the greatly increased enrollment. A newly constructed girls' dormitory, consisting of a group of three buildings, is the most recent addition. The upper floors of the administration building, which also was once a hotel, have been turned into living quarters for 200 Army Air Corps cadets who are studying navigation and meteorology at the university. The school of music and the school of law recently acquired their own buildings, and there are 16 other buildings accommodating men's dormitories, fraternities, and sororities.

The building in which the university held its first classes is taken up with laboratories, a theater, cafeteria, and a general library containing 45,000 volumes which are available to the public as well as to students. Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, President, has guided the University of Miami from its beginning.

New Delaware Traffic Regulation Seeks to Speed Up 'Slow-Pokes'

DOVER, Del., May 22 (AP)—The State of Delaware began an experiment today in speeding up slow-poke motorists while safety authorities disputed value of the new traffic regulation.

It is now a misdemeanor to drive a motor vehicle "at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law."

"The minimum-speed law will be enforced only where traffic is heavy and conditions are hazardous," explained Norman R. Purnell, State Police Superintendent.

"Under such conditions when an officer sees a slow driver holding up traffic he will be required to advise the driver to move faster. If the driver fails to comply, he will face arrest and prosecution."

The new law, approved by the Legislature a month ago and effective today, also increases the maximum speed on dual-lane highways from 45 to 55 miles an hour and 50 miles on others. The maximum remains 25 miles an hour in business districts and 35 in residential areas.

Lloyd R. Lewis, President of the Delaware branch of the American Automobile Association, hailed the minimum-speed phase of the law as likely to promote safety and reduce accidents on the highways.

"Drivers who persist in proceeding slowly in heavy traffic, create a hazard," he said. "They prompt other drivers to leave the line—often in dangerous spots."

William J. Lackey, President of the Delaware branch of the America Motorists' Association, said, however, that he was not sympathetic toward the experiment.

"Every man who pays his motor tax is entitled to the road," he asserted. "Older people naturally drive more slowly. I do not believe the slow driver is a menace except on the very narrow roads."

Escape Frustrated At Alcatraz Prison

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—Hard steel and resourceful Paul Madigan, Captain of prison guards, kept four desperate life termers from cutting their way out of Alcatraz Prison, Warden James A. Johnston said today.

The four convicts, described by Mr. Johnston as "all desperate and all plotters," worked nearly two hours and trussed up three prison officers yesterday in an attempted break from the mat shop at the San Francisco Bay island penitentiary.

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TWO COMPLETE breakfasts or luncheons at The Dixie.
NIGHT CLUB dinner, dancing and floor show, or dinner at The Dixie.
CHOICE OF 2-hour Sightseeing Tour, Rockefeller Center Tour, or admission to Radio City Music Hall.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, or Television Tour, or National Broadcasting Company Tour, or visit to Observation Roof of R.C.A. Building.
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British Prepare for Russo-Nazi Action

VICHY, France, May 22 (AP)—German military equipment already is crossing Turkey en route to Iraq by rail, diplomatic sources here reported.

Reports from Istanbul said passenger traffic to Syria and Iraq had been stopped, but did not mention freight traffic.

Small German military units in Iraq were said to have established themselves along the railroad to Turkey and threatened to cut this line North of Baghdad unless the Turks agreed to let German materiél move through Turkey to Iraq.

Since this route to the Persian Gulf is a principal source of imports for Turkey the Turks had to comply.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—The view that German-Russian relations are approaching a stage of still closer parallel action gains credence here. Informed circles are studying the possible repercussions of such a development upon Turkey and the general situation in the Near and Middle East.

Nevertheless, tangible evidence of any great progress in the present negotiations between these two totalitarian states is scarce. There is still no confirmation of the report that Herr Hitler and Joseph Stalin are likely to meet in the near future to announce a comprehensive alliance.

The Third Reich considers it has everything to gain from Soviet cooperation at the present time, since Russia's silent acquiescence if nothing more, in its Near East plans is necessary for their success.

For Germany it is essential that Turkey should be as far as possible neutralized, if not isolated, so as to give the Nazis free scope against the British in the struggle for Syria and Iraq.

Russia can help such neutralizations, and to achieve it Germany appears ready to make many concessions, especially since it is offering, as usual, the territory and possessions of other peoples.

Continued Co-operation Seen

The Soviet has hitherto been willing to oblige diplomatically when Germany was doing well militarily and there seems no reason to doubt the continuance of this policy if Moscow also is offered tempting compensation.

Earlier proposals were said to have offered Russia important strategic territory on Turkey's East Anatolian Plateau. This would render Turkish efforts powerless against any German or Russian action.

Germany, it is also assumed, would agree to Russia's occupying Iran.

Russo-Iranian relations are at present governed by the treaty of 1922. The Shah continues to be most carefully neutral, but, according to Article Six of that treaty, should the Iranian Government fail to prevent a power hostile to Russia establishing itself in Iran, then Russian troops could occupy Iran.

Should Germany occupy the north of Iraq, this might well supply a diplomatic excuse for a Russian move.

Reports that the German Government already is negotiating for an economic agreement with the Soviets at the expense of Turkey and Iran are accepted in informed circles here, although the details are still unpublished.

Reports of German-Soviet collaboration recur regularly whenever Soviet-German discussions are mentioned, and the need is felt for bringing pressure on the Turks.

Present reports from Ankara maintain that Germany is demanding only a greater exchange of goods, and that since the fall of Greece, 16 Axis merchant ships have passed through the Bosporus westward with cargoes which are suspect, but which the Turks maintain they have no right to control.

Turkey Watches Russia

That Turkey expects developments in the Near East is suggested by a remark in "Ulus," official Turkish organ, which is confident that Britain will be able to deal with the Germans in Iraq and Syria "provided there is no unexpected intervention by a third party." The obvious reference is to the Soviet.

German-controlled naval and air maneuvers, going on from the Black Sea port of Constanza, are a warning to Ankara that attacks on its northern coasts are not impossible. If Russia actually gives Germany a free hand, then Turkey is apprehensive for its future independence, and also fears a serious threat through Iraq and Iran to British possessions further East.

Turkey's difficult position is not minimized here, though it is questioned whether some of its actions are well considered.

Thus the British Government has drawn the attention of Turkey through diplomatic channels to the arms traffic from French Syria to Iraq rebels on the Turkish section of the Aleppo Mosul railroad.

The Turks, it is suggested, hesitate lest the Irai rebels retaliate by closing the Basra-Mosul route to the transport of Turkish arms.

But it is clear that if the Iraqi rebels gain the upper hand, they and their Axis partners will simply isolate Turkey.

Nazi Envoy Outstanding

A weakened Turkey would suit their purpose admirably.

In view of Herr Hitler's use of spectacular counter moves, it cannot be denied that a German-Russian treaty, whatever its contents, would be intended to impress neutrals when and if the United States leaves its present state of non-belligerency or pre-belligerency. Nazi Germany appreciates full well both the psychological effect that any such United States action would produce among its own people and the consequences for the military side of the war of the immense possibilities of American steel production.

Whatever be the future of German-Russian relations undoubtedly there's one man who, although rarely mentioned, has played an outstanding role in maintaining them. This is Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador to Moscow. He has been prominent from the Russo-German pact of August, 1939, to the recent Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact. Count von der Schulenburg, not Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is really the engineer of this latter treaty.

Betrayer of Tukhachevsky

Astute, and with an unrivalled knowledge of Russia and things Russian, many of his German acquaintances have long maintained that as long as Count von der Schulenburg remains as Herr Hitler's envoy to Moscow, the Soviet and Nazi dictators won't quarrel.

The German Ambassador's connections with Russia began in 1907 as a Vice-Consul in Warsaw, which was then Russian. This connection, except for the World War, has continued ever since.

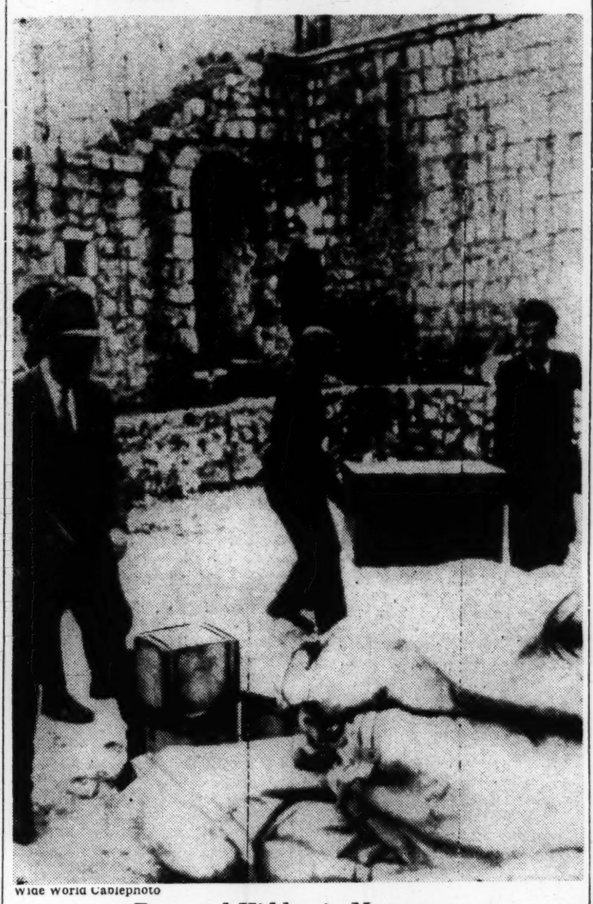
In 1911 he was German Consul at Tiflis, Capital of the Caucasus. Thus he knows Mr. Stalin's background and traditions and is even able to converse with him in his native Georgian and appraise aright the Oriental aspects of his character.

This popular, refined, yet approachable and efficient aristocrat, whose family has been active in German affairs since the Thirteenth Century, is credited with being the initiator of Germany's "tourist system." After being the head of the Near Eastern Section of the German Foreign Office, Count von der Schulenburg was German Minister to Iran from 1923 to 1931, and to Rumania for the next three years. Since October, 1934, he's been Herr Hitler's Ambassador to Moscow.

Count von der Schulenburg is credited with having played a part in the purge of Marshal Tukhachevsky and the other Russian generals in 1937. It is alleged that after being on friendly terms with higher Russian officers, many of whom were German trained, Count von der Schulenburg betrayed them to Mr. Stalin. He thereby achieved a double purpose; he weakened the Russian Army and won continued support from Mr. Stalin.

Russia, meanwhile, continues its explanation of the present war along class war lines. Pravda writes, "The present international situation compels us seriously to prepare daily for war. We must not be militarily weaker than our enemies." This "Russia must look danger in the face" attitude is considered generally, however, to be mainly for the purpose of stiffening Soviet national feeling.

Nazis Find Serb Gold



Wide World Cablephoto

Reported Hidden in Monastery

According to the Germans, King Peter of Yugoslavia, who took the Yugoslav throne by a coup a short time after the Government entered into a pact with the Axis, placed the State funds in the Ostrog Monastery. The picture, passed by the German censor and radioed to the United States, shows the treasures being removed.

Strategy Vital to Germany Seen in Crete

By Kirke L. Simpson
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The battle of Crete is attaining such proportions that it appears to be a major Nazi move against Britain.

There is a tacit German admission in the mounting fury of the air-sea assault that possession of the Greek island is vital to Nazi grand strategy. It is apparent that the Nazis feel that unless they capture Crete or effectively neutralize it, they may have great difficulty achieving their aim to convert the war in Iraq or the French-British clash in Syria into a major threat to the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern life lines of the British.

It has been obvious all along that the British defensive system in the Eastern Mediterranean was powerfully bulwarked by acquisition of the Crete base at the outset of the Italian-Greek war. It afforded the British a defensive triangle, the other two corners of which are the British island of Cyprus between the Turkish and Levant coasts, and Alexandria.

Vital to Nazi Strategy

That almost equilateral triangle stands athwart the Aegean island stepping-stone route southward across the Mediterranean. British planes based at Crete or Cyprus are poised on the flank of the Aegean-Syrian air route to Iraq which the Nazis have already used to an uncertain extent. British submarines and lighter naval craft operating from those island outposts render any effective use of the sea itself to carry German or Axis troops toward Iraq a perilous business.

It seems certain therefore that reduction of Crete and Cyprus is deemed by the Nazis essential to German hopes of crushing British power in that sea or cutting the British off completely from oil resources in the Mosul fields.

Failure to knockout the British-Greek defenders of Crete could force a drastic revision of Nazi war plans. It would also tend to stiffen Turkish resistance to Germany's high-pressure diplomacy since it would give the Turks added confidence that they could hold their own Dardanelles-Bospous waterfront with British help.

Soviet Policy Affected

Moreover, another Russian about-face might follow successful defense of Crete. It would certainly be construed as bolstering British hopes of halting Nazi attack at the seashore, east or west.

Available reports on the fighting in Crete indicate that the British-Greek defenders dealt successfully with the first and perhaps second wave of Nazi air invasion. British reports of disproportionately heavy German losses are credible. Yet if the aerialist shock troops of the Reich can establish control of air bases, ports or beaches long enough to form bridgeheads for follow-up troops the plight of the Allies could become critical quickly.

Even if the air-sea invasion is ultimately beaten off, a heavy and sustained air bombardment of the island is to be expected. German prestige is at stake now.

New Zealand Units Serving in Crete

By the Associated Press

Sydney, N. S. W.
May 22

Army Minister Percy Spender said yesterday that a New Zealand division—about 12,000 to 15,000 men—as well as a substantial number of Australian troops, went to Crete after the withdrawal from the Greek mainland.

Canada's Air Debates Ward Off Complacency in War Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Leaders of opposition parties in the House of Commons are giving over the air their views about Canada's war effort and proposals for improvement in the Country's program. According to many it is unfortunate that opposition groups are numerically so weak. It is contended that in this time of emergency, a Government representative of one party should have the balance wheel of a strong opposition. For this reason a number of newspapers, to supply the deficiency, have adopted an editorial policy of alert, sharp criticism to the Government's program. Some of these papers are normally supporters of the Government, but they are trying to ward off the bugbear of complacency. These papers as well as opposition parties in Parliament are, of course, handicapped by the necessity of carefully selecting and guiding their line of criticism so that confidence of the people is not undermined or the war effort hampered rather than aided by their activities.

R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, has been the first of the heads of opposition groups to address the people via radio. His party favors, he said, a strong Dominion war Cabinet, composed of men who are freed from departmental responsibilities and who have "cast aside all partisanship." He wants the Government to present to the Country a "complete, all embracing" war program. He further expresses regret that Canada is absent from the council table of the Empire in London. He states that he has continually urged that all available men in Canada should be "either in training or making the tools of war." He complains that the present call for additional recruits came only after military reverses. "Must tragedy," he asks, "be the incentive for Government action in this war?" He criticizes the Government's agricultural policy. "The Government," he urges, "should take immediate steps to create a parity of prices as between agricultural and other products." The Government of the United States has recognized that production of foodstuffs is second only in importance to the production of munitions in the successful prosecution of the war. While, however, the United States spends one dollar on the farmer out of every five dollars spent by the Government, Canada spends only one dollar for the benefit of the farmer out of every $180 paid out by the Dominion Government. "I am appalled that, with the national income rising as rapidly as we are told it is, the share of that income accruing to the average primary producer should be so pitifully small," he says.

The leader of the Conservatives, however, wants it clearly understood that he and his party have no intention of withdrawing their full support from the Government in this war. There will continue to be full co-operation.

J. H. Blackmore, leader of New Democracy (Social Credit) and M. J. Coldwell, House leader of the C. C. F. Party, will explain the policy of their groups on war problems. The radio addresses are given at one-week intervals.

Cars, Busses Ban 'Lindy' Ads in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—The Philadelphia transportation system announces it would not accept trolley and bus displays advertising the appearance of Charles A. Lindbergh here next week because it considers the subject "too controversial."

David N. Philips, Advertising Director of the system, said this decision was in line with a long-established policy of the company.

The America First Committee, which will sponsor Lindbergh's address at the Arena, May 29, also was refused advertising time by two Philadelphia radio stations, KYW, and WCAU.

Executives of both stations said their decision was based on a provision of the broadcasters' code, reading:

'Time for the presentation of controversial issues shall not be sold except for political broadcasts."

Philadelphia representatives of the America First Committee announced May 20 they had scheduled the address for the Arena after being refused use of the Academy of Music.

Scottish Duke 'Never Met Hess'

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The Duke of Hamilton, for whom Rudolf Hess is said to have asked when he landed by parachute in Scotland, never met the Nazi Deputy Führer, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today.

He declared that the Duke, premier Scottish Peer and an RAF squadron leader, did not even "recognize the prisoner" when he faced him after obtaining leave from his RAF station.

Reports were circulated that the Duke had met Herr Hess before the war on trips to Germany, notably the Olympic Games in 1936.

There had been British reports that Herr Hess was in correspondence with the Duke before the flight to Scotland. Sir Archibald denied this.

"When Hess came down with an airplane in Scotland on May 10 he gave a false name and asked to see the Duke," the Air Secretary said.

"The Duke, being apprised by authorities, visited the prisoner in a hospital.

"Hess then revealed for the first time his true identity, saying that he had seen the Duke when he was at the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

"The Duke did not recognize the prisoner and had never met him."

Herr Hess bailed out of his Messerschmitt May 10 after hot pursuit by an RAF Defiant fighting plane Sir Archibald further disclosed.

The statement, one of the most revealing official statements so far on the Hess case, thus contained a possible explanation of the bullet holes which the British found in the tail of Herr Hess' wrecked Messerschmitt.

American Cities

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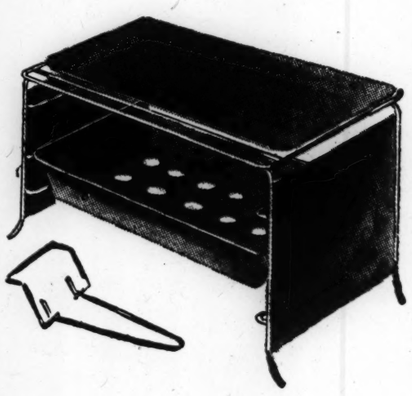
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Seas to Decide Land Battles As War Shifts to Near East

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—The future land battles of this war will be decided largely on the seas.

This is increasingly the opinion of authoritative circles here who emphasize what this implies for the United States as Britain's naval resources are streached out to fresh tension.

This tension is apparent in two spheres of operation, which, for the purposes of major strategy, must be considered one—the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The dominant fact in the war situation today is Britain's growing shortage of fast cargo and passenger shipping, which not only hampers the Allies' military activity on all fronts and prospective fronts, but threatens to nullify at the outset the productive efforts America is making to keep Britain in the ring.

It is believed vital to the interests of the democracies that the British campaign in the Middle East be pursued strongly.

Adequate Naval Protection

But this makes an intensified demand on shipping, and if it is to be done without imperiling the safety of Britain itself, more ships will have to be put into service on the Atlantic routes under adequate naval protection.

Though Britain's new craft is coming off the slips in a steady stream, they are still tragically outpaced by sinkings, and the naval protection available is still inadequate to cover satisfactorily Britain's world-wide commitments.

In the absence of sufficient warships for convoy purposes, the fastest, and therefore the most valuable cargo vessels have been routed independently and unprotected.

The U-boats have now extended operations to waters nearer the United States, and Britain's difficulties have been greatly increased by German long-range bombers prowling thousands of miles over the Atlantic as well as by the ability of German aircraft to strike at vessels and cargoes after they have safely reached port.

These problems, like the problem of having the docks and warehouses destroyed from the air, and the harbor entrances sown with mines from the air, did not exist in the World War, when, although the five great navies opposed to Germany were able to employ 900 destroyers, the Allies were losing heavy mercantile tonnage all the same.

The Allies and neutral losses in 1917 totaled 6,208,134 tons—an average close on 120,000 tons a week.

America's extended sea and air patrols have a welcome reconnaissance value to the British, but there has not been time yet to appreciate the exact significance of this factor in relation to the revolutionized German blockade. The value of a tipoff is inevitably limited by the capacity of acting on it when received, which is a matter of having fighting ships and long-distance bombers available.

Naval as well as military considerations raise up the possibility of Imperial and Allied troops seeking to occupy certain of the Vichy Government's overseas possessions, notably Syria, with substantial forces before the Nazis beat them to it. Such developments may have a serious effect on the internal situation of the harassed French, who are already divided into two fields of sympathy.

Position of French Fleet

Latest events emphasize the facts that France still has a fleet and that the Vichy Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, is a man malleable under Nazi pressure. The French have not a balanced fleet, and it would take considerable time to make it one by fusion of what is left with the Italian and German navies. But the French fleet is the last thing the British desire to have flung into the scales against them, even as separate units, at this critical time, when the Germans are marshaling all possible shipping in the Mediterranean in order to carry out designs upon British possessions in the regions of Suez and in the oil-producing lands of the Middle East.

The Germans have utilized Greek shipping of all sizes down to the very smallest to transport infantry onto the captured Greek islands, and by typically ingenious evasion of international undertakings have been sending German ships through the Dardanelles, either with so-called tourists aboard or with the purpose of picking up undisguised soldiers with equipment on Greek shores.

Thus for the first time since the invasion of Norway the Germans' impending land operations depend largely on establishment and maintenance of sea communications. These they must have to augment air-borne supplies east of Suez and Libya, where Imperial forces made a comeback to the extent of recapturing Salum and advancing their lines within the defense zone of Tobruk.

The Allies' most urgent preoccupation is to prevent the Nazis' obtaining a foothold in Syria or forwarding effective aid to Rashid Ali's Iraqis. The "forced landings" by German planes in Syria, alluded to in a Vichy communiqué, are the Nazis' first move toward these ends. The necessity of making a prompt effort to ensure that they are not being followed up is underlined by the request of the Iraq War Minister, Nejdi Shevkit, to Turkey for permission to transport arms across Turkey from Germany.

Speed Needed in Iraq

On this front the British have had the unusual experience of getting a blow in first and have the advantages of positions and handy resources. There are indications here that events are dragging somewhat. Iraq's Capital City of Baghdad is still in Rashid's hands, and communiqués continue to tell of the bombing of rebel barracks, petrol dumps, motor transport concentrations, factories, and airfields.

Speed in dominating the Iraq situation is held to be of the utmost importance to Britain, partly for reasons of plain strategy, partly for reasons of prestige among the Arabs, partly because the added call for protracted involvement must fall heavily on the already overtaxed shipping resources.

That is where United States naval aid becomes particularly important. The demands upon the British Navy and mercantile marine are made simultaneously in the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic, and other oceans as well.

Although a British defeat in the Atlantic isn't even discussed, since it would imply victory for the Germans in the war, a serious Mediterranean reverse has to be discussed as a possibility that, while it needn't be considered to entail defeat for the Allies, is calculated to prolong hostilities for a very long time.

If the United States should step in sufficiently to insure safety of Britain's sea communications at the coming crucial moment, then, it is felt here, the Nazis' last hope of victory will depart with the summer, and winter will bring for the Allies a heartening prospect of a retributive offensive in a big way.

Greets Heroes of 'Battle of the Atlantic'

International

Churchill Commends Their Gallant Action

The British Prime Minister is shown addressing a gathering of British merchant seamen during his visit to shipping areas of Lancashire recently. These men, coming from the far-flung corners of the Empire, are doing heroic work in getting supplies through mine fields, submarine traps, and bomber territory. Mr. Churchill told the men that he had the greatest confidence that Britain would win the Battle of the Atlantic with the help of the United States.

Moscow Drills for Defense Against Parachute Troops

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP)—This Capital called 7,000 citizens to practice the repulse of parachute troops in special drills Saturday and Sunday, while the organ of the Young Communist League declared, "The present international situation compels us to prepare seriously day by day for war."

The Stalinist policy is one of armed preparedness, the paper, Comsomol Pravda, continued in a four-column article and, although Russia remains neutral, it criticized any spirit of pacifism.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the present war, the paper said, is this: "We cannot and must not be weaker militarily than our rivals. The Red Army must be the strongest in the world."

Simultaneously, the Army newspaper, Red Star, announced the summoning of reserve troops and junior commanders for their annual field training, and said that youths of the Lwow Province in the Western Ukraine (part of partitioned Poland) were awaiting a call to military service.

Describing the Stalinist theory of war as one that "any reactionary war is an unjust war; any revolutionary war is a just war," Comsomol Pravda asserted:

"It is necessary to fight ruthlessly against peculiar pacifist illusions among us.

"Some of our agitators, instead of raising the mobilized preparedness of the people to a militant character, instead of inspiring intrepidity and readiness for sacrifices and restrictions, only frighten the audience with the horrors of war, stimulating pacifist sentimental qualities.

"It is necessary to fight against lack of discipline, any relaxation of vigilance, everything which delays the strengthening of the defense capacity of the U. S. S. R."

Comsomol Prava continued: "Our Government, headed by Comrade Stalin, is carrying on a firm foreign policy, independent and our own, based on the interests of the people of the U. S. S. R. and Socialism.

"The invincible base of the Stalinist foreign policy is seen in the strength of our country and the Red Army and the readiness of the people to reply with a threefold crushing blow to any enemy

"Although not participating in the war, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to events. Any action which is aimed at expansion of the war or which affects to a certain extent the interests of the Soviet Union is condemned by the Soviet Union, and, struggle against expansion of the war is supported by the Soviet Union."

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—Official figures published today on the spring sowing campaign in the Soviet Union showed 45,431,000 hectares planted up to May 15, compared with 66,051,000 on the same date last year. (A hectare is equivalent to 2½ acres.) Farming operations in the northern regions of Russia were delayed this year by a cold spring.

Peace Needs Police to Enforce Law, Former Woman Envoy to Norway Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Returning to Miami, her former home, after an absence of three years, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark and two-term Congresswoman from this district, declared in an interview that wars between nations will continue until world opinion forces the organization of an international court with a sufficiently strong armed force to compel obedience to its rulings.

"We have done a lot of wishful thinking in regard to international strife, but that is not enough," Mrs. Rohde asserted. "All society stands back of a local court to make its rulings valid. So must we have the machinery to enforce international law.

"Disarmament conferences disarmed nations, but did not arm the World Court as they should have done," she continued. "We have talked peace, but we haven't taught the people to know peace. We must teach them to achieve peace. It will not come of itself."

Among Mrs. Rohde's present activities is the Greenland Commission to which she was appointed by the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kaufmann, after Germany invaded Denmark in April, 1940. She also is collaborator of the United States Travel Bureau under the Department of the Interior, a member of the Advisory Board for Federal Prisons for Women, and is on the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting Company in planning schools of the air.

California's Tourist Army

Approximately 1,475,000 tourists enter California by motorcar each year.

Soviet Union Warns China in Japanese Pact

Special t. The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—The Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact is regarded here as resulting partly from recent Chinese anti-Communist activities.

The pact is regarded here as a Soviet answer to the Chinese Central Government's anti-Communist policy, which was first openly manifested by the attack on the New Fourth Army early in January, and which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself made fairly explicit in his speech before the People's Political Council in March.

The Central Government contended that the liquidation of 10,000 men of the Communist New Fourth Army in January was nonpolitical and purely a question of discipline. But in the months which followed Central Government troops under Tang En-po and other generals have moved against the bulk of the New Fourth, about 90,000 men, stationed north of the Yangtze. And as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has himself admitted, 200,000 Central Government troops under Gen. Hu Tsung-nan are blockading the Communist base, the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region.

Communist spokesmen in Chungking said in an interview early in April that the fight to Sian of Ho Ying-chin, Chiang's Minister of War, must be interpreted as preparation for an attack on the Border Region. Shortly after Ho's visit, which occasioned a military conference of Central Government generals, clashes did in fact occur.

Prisoners 'Retrained'

In the last few months hundreds of Communists and advocates of Communist-Kuomintang co-operation have been arrested. Scores have been executed. Around the big cities, Chungking, Chengtu, and Sian concentration camps have been erected, where, according to Kuomintang spokesmen, the prisoners are being "retrained."

In Kiangsi Province an order has been openly promulgated giving Communists a last chance to "repent." The offices of the Communist Eighth Route Army in Kweilin and Kweiyang have been closed. The eight staff members of the latter office have been arrested. Trucks and truck drivers of the Communications Department of the Sian office have been seized.

In Chungking the Sin Hwa Jih Pao, the Communist daily, has been subjected to the most drastic censorship, and is now reduced to one sheet. Newsboys have been arrested and beaten constantly, and staff members and subscribers threatened.

Many Bookshops Closed

In an effort to reintroduce control over culture Central Government authorities have arrested numbers of students and teachers, and closed scores of bookshops. Forty bookshops of the Life Book Company, the publishing organ of the liberal National Salvation Association, have been closed. Many periodicals have been suppressed, notably Youth in Wartime, whose editor, Chen Tai-kung, has disappeared, and Mass Resistance edited by one of China's best-known writers, Chou Tao-feng, one of the seven famous leaders of the National Salvation Association. Chou fled to Hong Kong early in March.

Effect of Pact Unclear

The change in the political situation logically brought about a change in the Soviet Union's attitude. After the New Fourth Army Incident the Ta Kung Pao, the Sao Tang Pao and other Kuomintang newspapers said that the suppression of the New Fourth's "revolt" would not affect Russian aid to China, as the U. S. S. R. was bound to China by ties of self-interest. The pact indicates that the analysis of Kuomintang theorists may have been incorrect.

The U. S. S. R. has reached an agreement with China's enemy for reasons more pressing than the attack on the Chinese Communists and other non-Kuomintang groups. The Chinese Communist Party in an official statement issued in January after the New Fourth Army Incident, predicted that the Central Government was preparing to come to terms with Japan, and even set forth the various steps by which a "compromise" would be reached.

Regardless of whether or not the Chinese Communist analysis was correct, the possibility must certainly have influenced the makers of Soviet foreign policy. The U. S. S. R. had no desire to be caught supporting a China which no longer wished to be supported, a China which it had reason to believe was coming to terms with Japan. With the Soviet-Japanese pact the U. S. S. R. apparently began to get out from under.

The full effect of the Soviet-Japanese pact on China is not yet clear. The pact does not contain a prohibition of further Soviet aid to China, as Soviet authorities are reported to have told Chungking. It may be regarded as a Soviet warning to China, an implicit declaration that the U. S. S. R. is unwilling to dispatch arms and munitions which might be used against the Chinese Communists. Should the Central Government revise its anti-Communist policy, the pact leaves the U. S. S. R. entirely free to continue giving aid.

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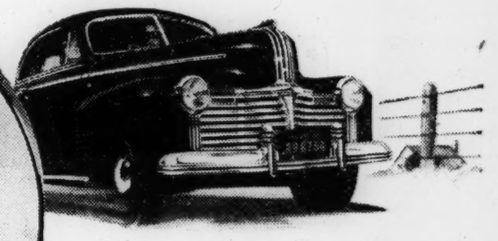
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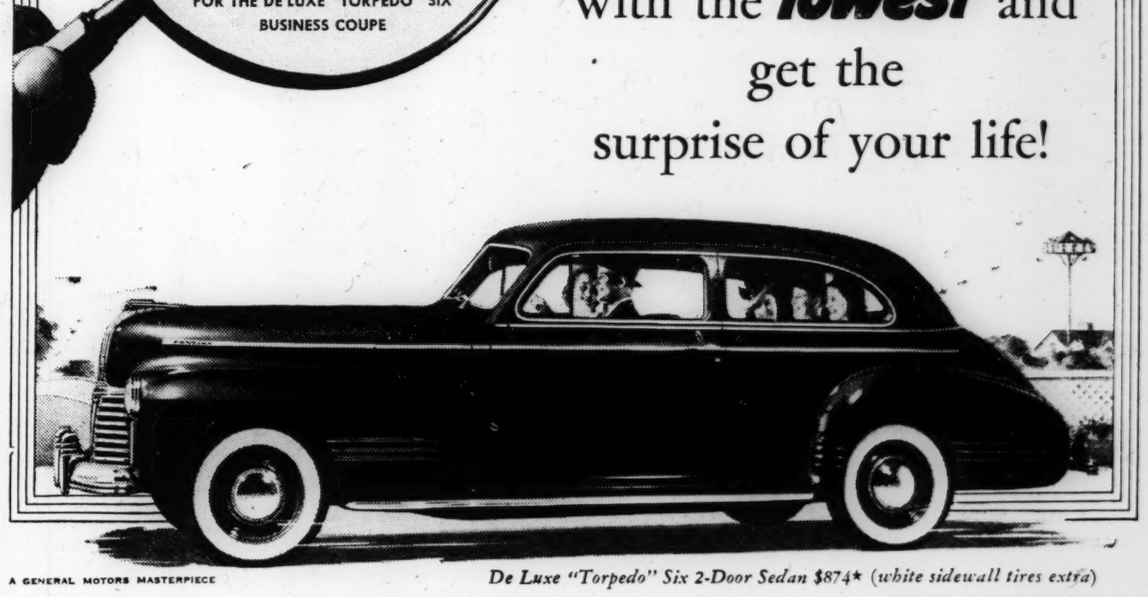
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Nazi Victory Seen in American Hesitation

Continued from Page 1

courage, President Roosevelt's re-election, and congressional passage of the Lend-Lease Act stemmed the tide. The conquered countries rejected the German contention that the war was over and German victory a certainty. Vichy showed signs of resisting the original German "collaboration" offensive and Herr Hitler fell back for the winter to prepare his next and greater move.

That second major effort is now well under way. On the basis of the Balkan success, Herr Hitler has, in effect, said to Vichy and to the other occupied countries: "See, my armies are invincible and America does nothing but continue to promise." The plan is to induce a moral capitulation in Europe which will speed establishment of a new Germanic empire to a point where, according to Nazi hopes, the outside world will conclude that the game is hopeless.

Vichy's action, more plainly than anything else, evidences a growing doubt in Europe that America means what it seemed to mean when it passed the Lend-Lease bill. With this doubt goes a tendency for Vichy and for the other occupied countries to lose hope, to conclude that German victory is inevitable, and to develop German bandwagon tendencies.

To fully understand what is going on in Europe, one must appreciate the surge of hope which went through the Continent last fall and winter. When the writer left in January he left a Continent which fully expected America to be in the war by April. There appeared to be no other possible explanation for the fact that Vichy threw out Pierre Laval in December and that Yugoslavia and Greece decided to fight rather than capitulate. Those two Balkan countries made their choice on the assumption that, even if they were overrun, America was coming into the war and ultimately would restore their independence in a final victory over Germany.

There is no doubt that among the leaders in Vichy is one group which would prefer a quick German victory to a protracted war. They always have worked to that end. But it is equally basic in the French situation that the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen want to hold out so long as there is the slightest prospect of a German defeat. So strong and so widespread is this feeling that the pro-German element in Vichy would not dare press the collaboration plan except in an atmosphere of public disillusionment about the prospects of American intervention.

Germany Saw War

From Europe the picture seems very different than from this side of the Atlantic. Perhaps they tended over there to exaggerate the meaning of the lend-lease bill. Certainly when I left Berlin in January it generally was assumed even in the Wilhelmstrasse that the United States would be in the war this spring. Herr Hitler's lieutenants felt that they were playing against time which was fast running out.

But what has happened since then? Col. William Donovan, recently President Roosevelt's roving emissary abroad, made his tour of the Eastern Mediterranean. But German armies are in Syria, Irak and on the edge of Egypt and America is not in the war. Robert Murphy, first secretary of the United States Embassy in Vichy, saw General Weygand in Africa and came away with a delicate implication that if America really meant business and would prove it by action, "perhaps." . . . The General obviously did not close the door. But America did not come into the war in April. It did seize Greenland. But in Europe they balanced Greenland against Charles H. Lindbergh's speeches and against the "America First" movement. They heard talk of Dakar and the Azores, but they weighed that against tales of rearmament muddles in Washington and a spring-time appearance of America pulling back rather than going ahead.

Admiral William D. Leahy, America's Ambassador in Vichy, has done a magnificent job of playing up to French public opinion. The enthusiasm with which he has been received by the public when he has showed himself at the distribution of American Red Cross food has helped to stem the tide of capitulation and make it more difficult for the "collaborators" at Vichy. But he must be backed up by more than food if he is to win in the end. German press annoyance over his popularity with the French public is evidence of the danger he constitutes to their plans. German anger over the Greenland seizure indicates how serious a threat positive American action is to the Hitler plan.

Europe Wants Action

But Europe understands action and is impressed only by action. And except for Greenland, the United States has taken no action this spring which seriously disturbs Herr Hitler or substantiates the great hopes which the occupied countries cherished during the winter.

When Marshal Pétain made his "collaboration" speech last week he was saying in effect to America: "I gave you all winter to prove whether you were sincere. Whatever your intentions may be you have done nothing tangible. You have not come into the war as you seemed to promise last winter. The time has come to make my peace with Berlin."

Thus when French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye made a visit to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this week he was met with sharp criticism of what France had done. But in the State Department there is a recognition that they can't expect much else of Vichy so long as Washington indulges in only talk and no action.

The State Department knows perfectly well that its words carry little weight at this crucial stage of the game unless they are backed by something more formidable than protests over the opening of Syria to German bombers. Officials of the State Department, like everyone else on five continents, look across at the windows of the White House and wonder what President Roosevelt will do.

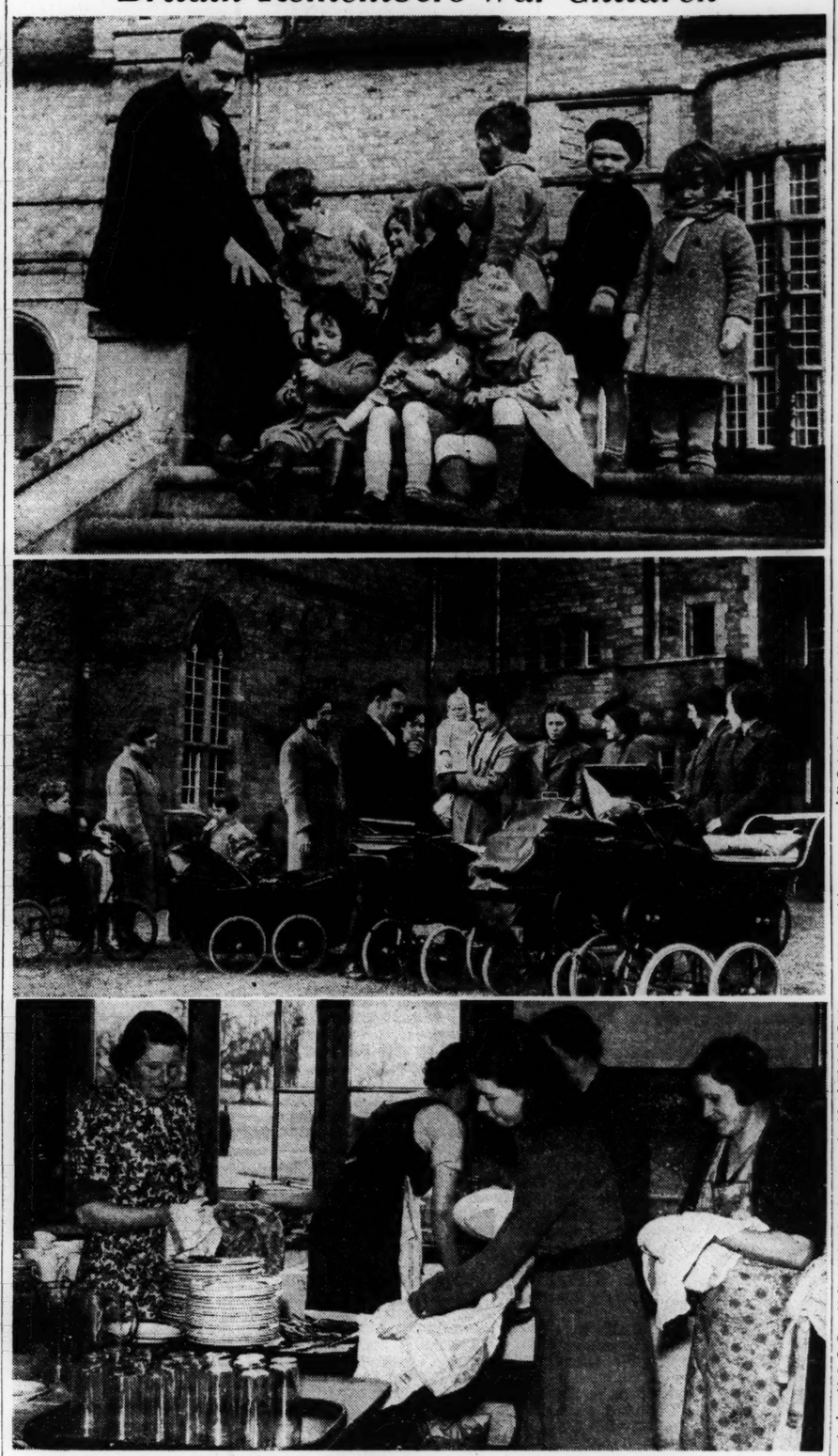
The whole situation tends to emphasize the present unbalance of the military situation. It is further out of balance today than it was even after Dunkirk and the French armistice. For at that time there was still a potential Balkan front and Russian recalitrance to question Herr Hitler's complete control of the continent.

Today the Balkan front is gone. Russia, according to reliable diplomatic information as well as from external appearances, is cowed and apparently nearly ready to capitulate to German control. Britain remains the only firm opponent left in Europe. This military unbalance produces the appearance of a toboggan slide down which Herr Hitler is trying to push Vichy and all of Europe.

From Vichy, it must look as though there is no place to go but down. From any place it becomes increasingly and imperatively obvious that there is only one power in the world today which can readjust this military unbalance and again stem the tide as it was stemmed last fall. That one power is, of course, the United States. If it acted at once there would be an instant and inevitable reversal of front in Vichy. The collaborators have not been able to take France far enough yet to make it possible to resist French public opinion. But that point could be passed in the near future, which is of course what Herr Hitler is playing for. He hopes to commit Vichy so far to his cause that American entry into the war will come too late to permit any reversal no matter what French public opinion may want.

If one cares to place any blame for Vichy's latest move toward submission, it should be placed squarely on the United States for having appeared to promise last fall and winter that it would be in the war by this time and yet today is not in the war.

Britain Remembers War Children



Scenes at Priestley Nursery at Broxwood Court, England

Foster Parents Plan for War Children is finding much to do. More than 4,000 refugee children are being looked after in the various sanctuaries under the plan. At the top J. B. Priestley, the author, is pictured with a group of children at the family estate where the Parents Plan nursery is supervised by Mrs. Priestley. The middle picture shows mothers and children at the nursery. In the lower mothers are seen helping with duties at the nursery.

Bus Ride for Uncle Sam

COMPTON, Calif. (AP)—Uncle Sam is going for a $525 bus ride.

Postmaster Clark Wallace said the Post Office Department had agreed to pay for the estimated 10,500 rides Compton postmen take each year on local busses in making their rounds.

Foster Parents' Nursery Plan Seeks Fund of $250,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—How 70 children under 5 years and their mothers, bombed out of London's East End, are being cared for at a Broxwood, England, country estate converted into a nursery by J. B. Priestley, novelist, playwright, and British Broadcasting Corporation commentator, was described here yesterday by officials at the Foster Parents Plan for War Children.

The Nursery, operated by the Foster Parents' organization, is under the guidance of Mrs. Priestley, with trained social workers in attendance to care for the children. Mothers help with the chores at Broxwood Court, washing dishes and doing other work after the children are tucked into bed.

The Foster Parents' Plan, in addition to operating the Broxwood nursery, is caring for 4,000 refugee children in nine other children's sanctuaries.

American foster parents may "adopt" a refugee child by paying $10 a month for its support. In turn they receive case histories and photographs. Correspondence is encouraged, and if children are too young to write, directors of the sanctuaries send monthly reports to the foster parents.

The Plan, with American headquarters at 55 West Forty-second Street, is seeking to raise $250,000 to assist in the care of refugee children at the Priestley Nurseries, Leominster, Herefordshire; the Anna Freud Recuperation Center, Hampstead; the Workshop Colony, Nottinghamshire; the Children's Sanctuary in Leeds; the Camp Project under Sir Edward Howartn of National Camps Co-operation Ltd.; Resident Colony for Children, Stoke Newington, and the Farm Colony, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

Iraqi Air Raid

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The German Radio relayed today a Baghdad report that Iraq planes had made surprise attacks on a British airdrome at Amman, Trans Jordan—the first reported attack on that British-protected country.

"This was the first Iraq air attack against a British stronghold outside Iraq," said the German radiocast, heard here by CBS.

English in Iceland

One out of every four persons in Iceland speaks English.

Hull Implies No U. S. Action Impending Against Martinique

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, gave an implied assurance today that the French island of Martinique had no reason to expect any imminent United States action against it.

The Secretary described as German or pro-German inspired reports published in German-occupied France that Martinque officials had received orders to prepare for an American attack.

Mr. Hull asserted at his press conference that the situation at Martinique itself was unchanged, despite increasing evidence of French-Geman collaboration in Europe.

There have been no recent developments on the Caribbean Island to change the situation, he said, and he indicated no immediate concern was felt here.

The United States has observers on the island who keep the Government informed closely on conditions there.

It was understood also that recent "routine exercises" by the French aircraft carrier Béarn and the cruiser Emile Bertin did not give rise to serious concern here that they might be preparing for a dash to Europe.

Secretary Hull also said that he was under the impression that Germany's request for withdrawal of foreign diplomatic missions from Paris did not apply to Consular officials. If this is the case, United States Representation there at this time would not be affected.

The Administration seemed to be waiting for formal word from Vichy as to the extent of collaboration with Germany before taking any definite step regarding French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Battle of Atlantic Declared 'At the Moment Being Lost'

SHANGHAI, May 22 (AP)—Rear Admiral William Glassford, Commander of the United States Yangtze naval patrol, declared tonight that the battle of the Atlantic "at this moment is being last by the allies."

"We are not only facing inevitable defeat of England and collapse of the British Empire but also defeat of the United States unless something is done," he added.

Admiral Glassford told an audience of Chinese and American businessmen here that something must be done "to stop the sinking of allied ships in the Atlantic, which are going on faster than they can be replaced."

"Convoy," the admiral said, "is the one real and deadly effective solution, but just how we are to insure safe passage of the Atlantic remains to be seen."

Darlan Tells Pétain of Trip

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 22 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan returned late today from Paris and immediately went into conference with Chief of State Pétain on the results of his latest "collaboration" trip.

Meanwhile the possibility of the restoration of Paris as the French Government's full Capital apparently was ended yesterday by a German order for all foreign embassies and legations in Paris to withdraw their representatives by June 10 "as a measure designed to bring the embassies and legations together at Vichy."

After the fall of France last June, the French negotiated for the Vichy Government to return to the German-occupied city and set up offices there. Negotiations have been continuing but diplomats here said it was believed the Berlin order ended the possibility of any return by the French Government to Paris.

Representatives of foreign governments now in Paris have been occupied mainly with taking care of their citizens there and their interests in the occupied zone.

Only Germany and Italy keep regular embassies in Paris. All diplomatic relations with the French Government are handled at Vichy.

The American representatives now in Paris, Edwin A. Plitt, Tyler Thompson, and Lawrence W. Taylor, hold dual commissions from the State Department for both consular and diplomatic functions. It was not known in Vichy whether the order affects consular authorities.

De Gaulle Force Rumored in Syria

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Radio Brazzaville, Free French station in Equatorial Africa, radiocast a report yesterday that Free French troops have entered Syria to combat Axis forces aiding Iraq and that a regular French regiment was reported to have joined the de Gaulleists.

In Vichy, competent French sources said they had heard of no such penetration.

Syria Gets Ready

JERUSALEM, May 22 (AP)—French troops are on the move in Syria and Lebanon and long-idle French warships in Beirut Harbor have started exercises—lending point to the declaration by High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz that his Army of the East was ready to meet force with force.

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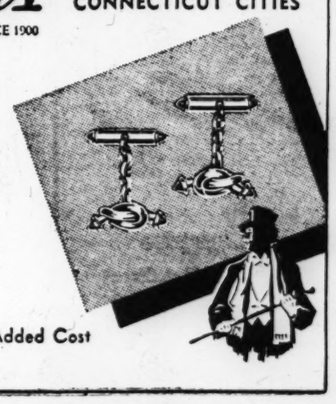

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1,000,000 on Rolls of WPA The Year Around Is Favored

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Sharp cuts in Work Projects Administration rolls between now and July 1 to start and keep the new fiscal year at the 1,000,000 work relief level recommended by President Roosevelt were reported today to have been outlined to a House group by Howard O. Hunter, Acting WPA Commissioner.

There were 1,497,000 on WPA rolls on May 14, but the figure was rapidly declining as defense and other industries absorbed employables.

Mr. Hunter appeared before a House appropriations subcommittee for nearly three hours yesterday, testifying on the President's request for $886,000,000 for relief for the fiscal year beginning July 1, a third less than this year's expenditure. He was asked to return today for further questioning.

Mr. Hunter was reported by committeemen to have advocated abandonment of the present system of staggering WPA employment, whereby fewer are kept on the rolls in the summer months and a larger number in the winter when unemployment is greater.

He favored instead, members said, starting the new fiscal year with 1,000,000 relief workers and maintaining the lists at that level throughout the year on the theory that defense work will provide an upsurge by next winter that will obviate increasing the relief load.

The President told Congress his appropriation request would provide for a monthly average employment of 1,000,000 persons, compared with a monthly average for this year of 1,700,000.

The committee was said to have been told yesterday that to take care of all unemployed would require $1,700,000,000, or almost double the President's request.

The President's text follows:

In my budget to the Congress in Jan. 1, I estimated that $995,000,000 would be required during the ensuing fiscal year for continuing the relief program by the Work Projects Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Since the transmission of that message funds appropriated or recommended for national defense have been substantially increased and the lend-lease program has been set in motion.

While the increase in defense expenditures will have an important bearing on employment, we cannot anticipate an increase in employment in the same proportion as the increase in expenditures for next year. Moreover, this increase will not necessarily result in a corresponding decrease in unemployment. The labor force will increase, partly due to natural growth and partly due to additional employment of workers, such as students who during normal times would continue to pursue an education. Also, many youths and workers on submarginal farms will obtain jobs during the present emergency.

An additional factor militating against as great a reduction in unemployment as might appear possible is that there are many of the presently unemployed who have little chance to be absorbed by the defense effort. Certain regions of the Country are not affected by defense activities, and many types of workers are not in demand.

After weighing all factors, I recommend an appropriation of $886,000,000 for the next fiscal year, of which $11,000,000 will be required for administrative expenses of agencies other than the Work Projects Administration. The remainder will provide for an approximate monthly average of 1,000,000 persons to be employed on the relief program.

It has been customary in recent years to provide in the relief appropriation an amount for allocation to Federal agencies for construction and other projects falling within the several categories set forth in the relief act. The agencies receiving such allocations frequently have projects of a similar nature included within State Work Projects Administration programs. It is my belief that most of these projects, and particularly those of the War, Navy, Agriculture and Interior Departments, should be provided for in the State programs. I therefore recommend that provision be made for a limited amount, not to exceed $5,000,000, for Nationwide Federal non-construction projects. I further recommend that $600,000 be set aside for allocation, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to those Federal agencies engaged in the planning of projects, or the review of projects submitted through State Work Projects Administration programs. This sum will offset the 4 per cent administrative allotment now made in connection with the allocations to Federal agencies for projects.

During the current year the Work Projects Administration has been authorized to train workers for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense. I recommend the broadening of this authority to accelerate the employment of Work Projects Administration workers in private industry.

The Work Projects Administration is now required to remove from employment those persons who have been continuously employed for 18 months, and to make investigations at least once in 12 months to determine the continuing need of each project worker. I believe that the first requirement works a great hardship on many people. The second requirement is unnecessary and costly. I recommend the elimination of these requirements from the 1942 Act.

Under existing law aliens are denied the right to employment on relief projects. I believe that this works a hardship upon a class of persons whose private employment opportunities are becoming increasingly limited. I recommend the removal of this barrier to permit the employment of aliens who are otherwise eligible under the Act.

Administrative employees of the Work Projects Administration, and similar employees in other Federal agencies whose salaries are paid from relief funds, have been barred from the benefits of Executive Order No. 7916, dated June 24, 1938, and the Act of November 26, 1940, extending the classified civil service of the United States. I recommend that this discrimination be eliminated.

There are several sections in the current relief act with respect to political activities. While there is no particular objection to the re-enactment of these provisions, most of them appear to be unnecessary because of the passage of the Hatch Act and amendments thereto.

Cargo Wanted—A Cargo of Aid

Wide World

Chinese Junk in New York Harbor

The junk Amoy, built in China in 1922 and brought to the United States from Shanghai under its own sail in an 87-day voyage across the Pacific, nears the Battery in New York, where it was placed on exhibition as part of the fund-raising drive of the United China Relief.

China Aid Drive Launched in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Set off by the arrival in New York Harbor of the Chinese junk "Amoy," the nationwide China Week drive, organized by the United China Relief to raise $5,000,000 for civilian aid to China, began here May 19. It will end on May 25.

Launching the week, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia referred to China as the "last great democracy of Asia," and urged citizens to contribute. Paralleling his appeal were messages from 14 Governors and more than 200 mayors of cities from Alaska to Texas. Fifty Chinese girls will join a hundred debutantes in a sidewalk appeal for funds during the week.

The Chinese junk "Amoy," built of camphor wood, will be open to visitors at 25 cents admission, the proceeds going to the fund. It was brought down from New Rochelle, N. Y., where it has lain since it was sailed across the Pacific in 1934 by Capt. Alfred N. Nilson in the fast time of 87 days, and is tied up alongside the Barge Office at the Battery.

French Submarines Menace to Britain

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—A huge fleet of submarines which once fought at Great Britain's side might be used against her in the Battle of the Atlantic if Germany obtains the collaboration of France to the extent of taking over or winning domination of the French Navy.

The submarines are the most numerous of all the vessels at the disposal of the Vichy Government. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told Congress earlier this year that the French had 60 of the undersea craft, 52 destroyers, 14 cruisers, one aircraft carrier and one battleship.

Authoritative quarters here do not believe the Nazis ever would be able to gain control of all these vessels. The aircraft carrier referred to apparently is the Béarn, now stationed at the French island of Martinique in the Caribbean, and the cruisers presumably include the light cruiser Emile Bertin, also at Martinique, and the Jeanne d'Arc at nearby Guadaloupe.

Naval experts take it for granted that neither the United States nor Great Britain would willingly permit these ships to quit their berths in the heart of the Western Hemisphere naval defense area and sail away unchallenged to join the battle against Britain.

Other units of the French fleet, believed to include destroyers and lesser craft, are known to have been stationed in French Indo-Chinese ports after collapse of the mother country last June. Some or all of those may still be there, and it is questionable whether they would join the Axis forces.

Thus the submarines, virtually all of which are believed based on French Mediterranean and Atlantic ports, might furnish the Germans their most useful additional striking power both because of the number available and because Germany has found the undersea raiders effective against British convoys.

Before the blitz hit France last year, the French Navy rated among those of the world powers. It included three battleships built and others on the way, and many other vessels, among them 70 or more submarines.

When the collapse came two developments greatly reduced the fleet's power. First the British demobilized a great portion of the fleet at Alexandria, Egypt, including two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, some submarines and 200 small vessels. Second, the British fleet blasted powerful units of the French Navy tied up at Oran, French African port on the Mediterranean.

The main forces of the diminished French Navy now are understood to be tied up at Oran, Bizerte, Toulon, and Casablanca, Mediterranean ports, and at Dakar, Atlantic port in French West Africa.

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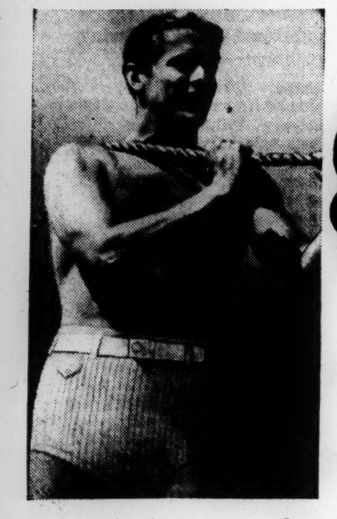

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Draftees' Friends Pack Garden For 'United Service' Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21 — Twenty thousand parents, relatives, sweethearts, and friends of 45,000 young draftees from this area packed Madison Square Garden last night in a rally organized by the United Service Organizations for national defense to show how it will provide recreation for soldiers and sailors in service clubs outside the rapidly growing training camps and Army and Naval stations.

In a flag-draped hall, Mayor La Guardia, named yesterday as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, pledged their assistance to the United Service Organization's effort, and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, national campaign chairman of the U. S. O., stressed the need for recreational facilities as he found them in a 4,000-mile airplane tour of training areas he has just completed.

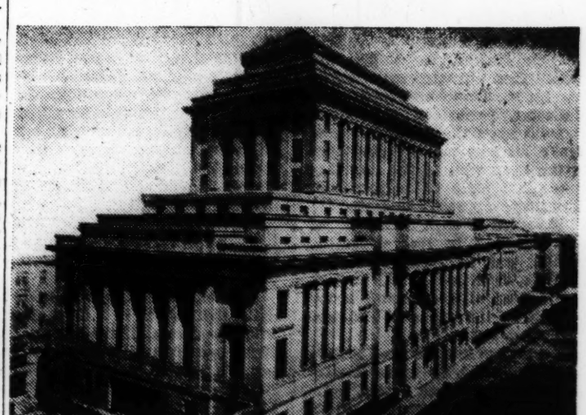
Six national organizations — the Young Men's Christian Association, the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Travelers Aid Association, and the Jewish Welfare Board — have banded together to form the U. S. O. and will seek to raise $10,765,000 for the common purpose in a campaign beginning on June 3.

Mayor La Guardia told the rally that he was 100 per cent behind the drive, but warned that mistakes made by similar organizations during the World War must be avoided.

The Mayor added that service organizations must be manned by men over draft age or otherwise not eligible for military service, and insisted that when canteens are provided, candy and other items should be "sold at cost—not at a profit."

To show how the U. S. O. will spend its funds, Billy Rose, theatrical producer, put on a mammoth "floor show," portraying activities at a typical U. S. O. club, enacted by 200 soldiers from Fort Jay, marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sailors from the cruiser Seattle, Coast Guards from Ellis Island, and girls from the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, and the Travelers Aid Society.

Stressing the need for recreational facilities at camps, Mr. Dewey declared that most of the camps were built in areas far removed from big cities.



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The Home Forum

Uncle Thomas's Books

When Uncle Thomas was mine and no one else's—that is, when he was privately famous and not famous to everyone as he is now—we had our own secret library where we kept our books.

We have that library still—at least I think we have; but every now and then there comes a fear that I have lost it, and then I run to Uncle Thomas and ask him what I am to do, and he laughs a little and says that nothing and no one can ever change our library, or meddle with it, or take it away, because it is not there to anyone but ourselves. And then I feel glad for a while, until Uncle Thomas's latest novel is published, when I wonder a bit if our library does not exist for him any longer but only for me.

Uncle Thomas thinks a great deal of his new books. Of course he does, and so do I. They are so clean, and fresh, and nice to touch, and the leaves are uncut, and have a peculiar scent of their own, and the paper covers say wonderful things about Uncle Thomas, just as visitors do when they call—very polite and smiling. Uncle Thomas smiles too, as he does over his new books. But as soon as the visitors have gone we go back to the lounge and sit down just where we please, and settle the cushions behind us, and say the first thing that comes into our heads without questioning what it sounds like.

* * *

That is how it used to be with our library before Uncle Thomas became famous. He made books—numbers and numbers of them—all for me. He said them instead of writing them down, and they came from his heart like flowers unfolding when the spring sun is warm. He never stopped to quarrel with his words, or with the punctuation or phrasing; he never troubled about what the public would think, or if the first edition would quickly be followed by a second. I was his public and, for me, the characters were part of my world. I lived with them and loved them; they were my dearest friends. I followed their careers with intense and breathless interest; and when, one strangely affecting day, after all our adventures together, they spoke for the last time, Uncle Thomas and I would close the book and place it on our library shelf with the others, and wait for a little time to ponder over it before beginning the next.

Our books were bound in rich red morocco—at least I said they were, but Uncle Thomas preferred calf, so we left it at that. They never had paper covers, so there were no enthusiastic paragraphs about them. But what did that matter when no one else read them but us, and we, of course, had no need to be polite to each other.

* * *

And then, one day, Uncle Thomas began to be quiet, and remained quiet for a long time. He went into his study every morning directly after breakfast, and stayed there until lunch; and during our afternoon walk through the fields by the river he was silent as if he were thinking of something that was not me or the river or the fields. I asked him about it later on, and he looked at me sideways and said it was a big secret; and after many months he put his first published novel into my hands and told me that it was mine.

Inside, on the fly-leaf, were printed my initials, and under them was written "From U. T.," which made it more mine still. And yet I felt strange about it. There were so many other copies of it everywhere; our friends had bought it and were reading and discussing it, and talking to Uncle Thomas about the characters in it, and criticizing them. That was hard to bear. His own characters!

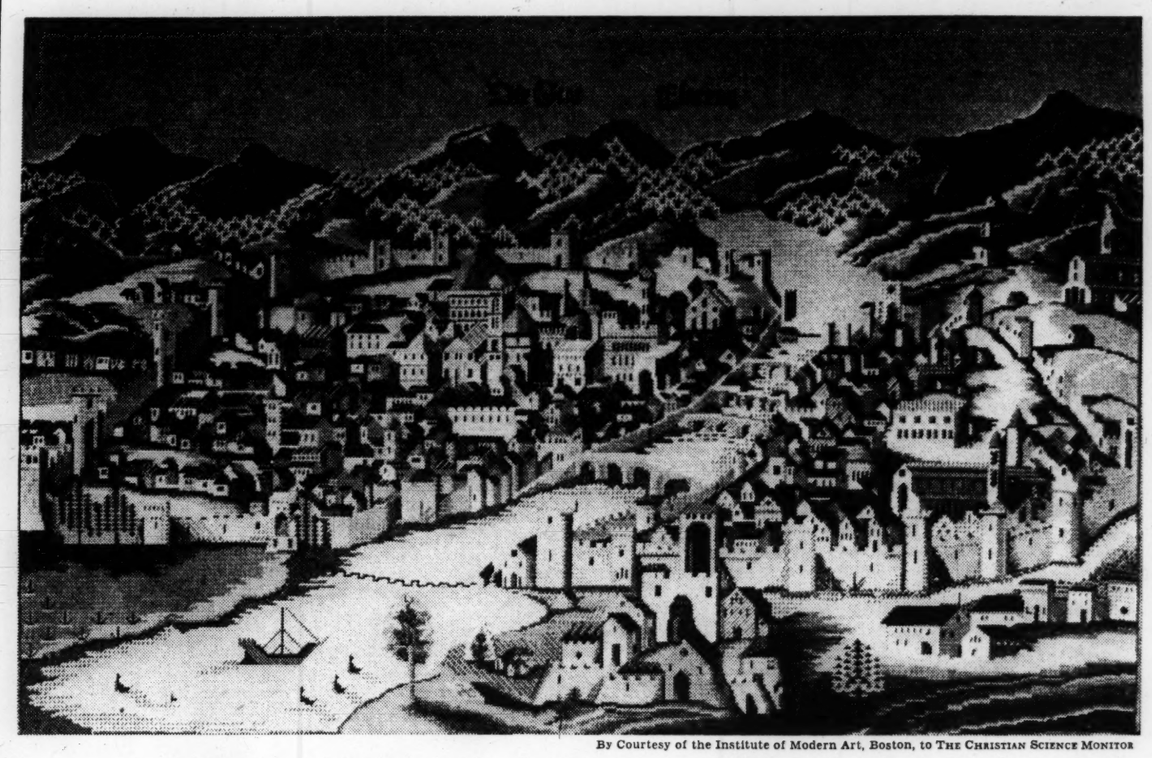
* * *

But when I, too, had read it, I knew that somehow this latest book was not the same. It differed from all the others in our secret library to quite a remarkable degree; it was, in fact, a polite book written for visitors, it had no element of just "you and I" about it.

But today, after the last "caller" had left, and the house was quiet, Uncle Thomas and I sat all by ourselves in the evening twilight and he told me of a new and wonderful plot. It flowed naturally like water from a fountain; it never stopped to consider anything; it was as free as a wild rose-bush that has never been pruned.

And so I have come to know that the world reads only the books that have been tamed—caged books, bound about with gold wire. It has no conception of the glorious capabilities of plots that are wild, of plots that soar on eagles' wings to the four corners of heaven. Those are the books that count. They are rare, and very precious; their names never appear in publishers' lists, and no one has ever reviewed them. They stand, as they have stood through the years, side by side on the shelves of a secret library somewhere in our hearts.

D. A. L.



By Courtesy of the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

A Picture in Modern Needlepoint: *Embroidered by Natalie Hayes Hammond*

Two centuries ago it was fairly common for the young women of New England to embroider. They made charming pictures with dainty stitches, and their embroideries are greatly prized today as relics of colonial handicraft. At that time, artistic energy was employed in useful articles of dress or household decoration. While the practice of making decorative needlework continued through the nineteenth century, much of the charm and exuberant expressiveness was lost.

Needlework is still a greatly favored hobby in New England, although machine manufacture has become a formidable rival, and most women prefer the brush to the needle when they decide to express themselves pictorially. Natalie Hayes Hammond has become an embroidery enthusiast in recent years. She has given up painting, in which she showed great skill, and she now embroiders a variety of decorative pieces of stylized and abstract designs. She has also made some large panels, such as this one, in which a panoramic bird's-eye view has been neatly portrayed.

This panel, executed in gros point, has been done after an old wood-cut portrayal of Florence, Italy. Miss Hammond has a fine sense of design, and a capacity to translate engraved design into stitches. She has qualified solid architectural masses and pointed up the decorative design with turrets, gables, towers, and spires. Hers is an original undertaking. While needlework tends to flatten a spatial composition, Miss Hammond's design lies well within a tri-dimensional pattern with structures disposed solidly in space.

Dorothy Adlow

A Boat With an Unpronounceable Name

As my ship slowly grew, it became more widely known, and many and varied visitors came round to inspect the work. Invariably they started the conversation by saying:

"My word! She *is* a size. How on earth are you going to get her into the water? Where are you going to launch her?"

"At Mission Bay. That's about the nearest convenient place."

"How far away is that?"

"About six miles."

"But how are you going to get there?"

"Oh, I dunno. I haven't really gone into the matter yet, but I don't think we'll have any trouble."

And they would look at me as if to say, "Idiot! He's building a boat of such a size that when he's finished he won't be able to get it into the water."

One day the *Herald* press photographers came round and took a photograph of me standing proudly in front of my ship. The next day my photograph appeared in the papers, together with a description of my activities. Nothing had ever happened to me like this before and I was a proud man that morning.

With the publication of the photograph the number of visitors increased to embarrassing proportions. They all wanted to talk, and talking was not going to get my ship finished. At week-ends, particularly, the visitors rolled up in dozens, so that ultimately I was driven from the scene of my activities to work in some quiet spot while Walter, who invariably came down, acted as host and showed the visitors the boat.

Everybody called it "the boat," or "Johnny Wray's boat." Walter called it "the boat" and so did I. There was nothing else to call it and we began to think it was high time that it had a name.

And this was perhaps the hardest part of the lot. It was very easy to think of a lot of names that would be quite suitable, but it was very hard to decide on the actual one by which the ship—that to me represented what was apparently my life's work—should be known.

Plenty of suggestions were forthcoming. Each visitor had some pet name that he thought would be most suitable. And it was the very number of them that made it so hard to choose. I liked the names "Spray," "Viking," "Seabird," "Wanderer," etc., but everybody thought they were too common. There were lots of suggestions of the "Typhoon," "Buccaneer," "Tornado" type, but I thought they were too fierce for my modest little craft. It would look so silly if I called her "Tornado," and she sank when she was launched. A lady friend wanted her named after her, and my mother wanted her to be called "May," after *her*. It was all very difficult.

Then there were Maori names. Most of the pleasure craft of Auckland have Maori names and they sound very well. So we looked through a Maori dictionary and found, among others, the name "Ngataki," which meant "Abode of the élite." This sounded quite impressive, and it was more or less decided on.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the native language of New Zealand, "Ngataki" is pronounced "Nar-tark-ey." Not till well afterwards, when we visited Australia (yes, I suppose you have guessed by now that the boat *did* float, and *did* sail, and we *did* go ocean-cruising in her) did we find that "Ngataki" was hard to pronounce by people unused to the Maori language. Over there, we got "Gartaki," "Nagatiki," and "Nag—um—um—you know what I mean—your boat, you know." For which I must duly apologize. If I had known the name was going to be hard to say, I would probably not have chosen it. The difficulty of pronunciation can easily be overcome by remembering that the "g" is silent, like the "W" in "Wray," "ng" is common in Maori and no New Zealander thinks twice of it.—From "South Sea Vagabonds," by J. W. Wray. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Thalassa

We closed in upon that blue of sea,
And free
Of shackles of the dark, encroaching wood,
At last we stood
Upon a burnished stretch of sun-warmed sand
That sifted through the hand.
So pulse of ocean pounded in the veins,
The spray, the rains,
The mist, the fog. Once over
The last long mile of purple upland clover,
Here was the taste of salt on parted lips;
Like little ships,
Sandpipers bobbed; deep in the carved conch shell
We heard a warning bell
Telling us we should nevermore stand free
Of that far-beckoning sea.

Marguerite Janvrin Adams

Remembering Ole Bull

The climax of that evening was the début of a young Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, who was said to be one of the coming virtuosi that were to divide, like the generals of Alexander the Great, the empire of Sound, from the throne of which Paganini was preparing to retire.

It is something to remember Ole Bull in the flower of his first manhood, and the bizarreries which then attracted more notice than his fine tones. These consisted of a series of pizzicatos, performed guitar-like, with his left hand upon the finger board of the violin, while his bow was drawing harmonies from the deep well of the sounding board. This original style of performance received enthusiastic approval and the old habitués . . . observed to each other, *"Il ira loin, ce jeune homme."* In 1843 when the great Norwegian was in New York, my cousin Henry Hall Ward invited him to dinner. I recalled to Ole Bull and he recollected his modest début in the salon of Madame d'Abrantès ten years before.

Ole Bull was a man of singular and beautiful simplicity of character. He spoke English with much expression and had quaint turns of dialect as original as they were unstudied. He was describing the grandeur of the hills and fiords of his native land and its deep forests resounding with musical cataracts, when my old Uncle Dr. Francis exclaimed: "Did you play to them, Ole?" "No, Doctor, I listened."—From "Uncle Sam Ward and His Circle," by Maud Howe Elliott. (New York: Macmillan.)

Prose and Poetry

Prose said to the child: "I am busy today with finance and politics and war. Here is a penny. The candy store is at the end of this block."

Poetry said: "I am your Aunt Cinderella. I've come to spend this beautiful day with you. Shall we have a holiday?"

The child asked: "May we go anywhere we wish?"

"Anywhere. And, as we go, we will make verses about all that we see and feel and hear and touch; and about the games we play. So that all children, everywhere, when they hear our rhymes, may understand what we did, and pretend that they went with us for this one lovely day."

At evening they, too, stop at the sweet-shop to choose among the sunset-colored candies.

J. C. H.

Mastering Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Business men are constantly called upon to face conditions or circumstances which must be mastered if they are to be successful. To ignore them is to invite defeat and failure. Occasionally one hears it said that religion and business do not mix. This indicates a lack of understanding of what constitutes a successful business enterprise and of what true religion consists. The first three verses of the first Psalm give a recipe for attaining true success in whatever undertaking one may be engaged. Here we read: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Thus one who would attain true success must not listen to the counsel of those who ignore God's laws and are therefore unqualified to give sound advice. Neither does he seek help of the dishonest and sinful; nor is he found in the company of the boastful and worldly wise. He looks alone to the one source of true wisdom, infinite Mind, God, for guidance in the solution of every problem. Turning to the Bible, which contains the statement of God's law, he finds therein valuable counsel which he puts to practical use in his daily activities.

The Christian Scientist has found in his textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a veritable "key" with which to unlock the treasures of truth to be found in the Bible. In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated that man was created in the image and likeness of God, and that he was given dominion over all the earth, and this, Christian Science declares, is the truth about the real man. Christian Science teaches that as one consciously and understandingly claims his God-given dominion, and, through divine guidance, seeks to express it, he finds that his affairs are conducted in an orderly, progressive, and profitable way.

This was proved in the experience of one who owned a small manufacturing business. As he needed additional capital, he asked his bank to lend him some money, but because of the seasonal nature of the business, the bank was unable to make the loan. Then he turned wholly to divine Principle, God, for guidance. Within a short time an unexpected source of capital, ample for his needs, was brought to his attention, and he was thus enabled to carry on a profitable business.

On page 254 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy makes a statement which, when understood in its spiritual meaning, relieves one of a false sense of responsibility, with its attendant fear and worry. She says, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." What is it to "wait patiently on God"? Patience is not simply sitting down calmly and waiting for something to turn up, nor is it putting up with evil conditions and grimly bearing them. Patience is really the persistent expectancy of good. To seek Truth righteously is to endeavor to learn God's plan and purpose for man. So, when we wait on God, persistently seeking only good, and through prayer endeavor to learn God's plan and purpose, the right human footsteps will surely be made plain to us. And it is not necessary for us to know today the human footsteps which may be necessary for us to take tomorrow.

The business man who is persistently seeking only good for his customers, for his employees, and for himself, and prays understandingly for divine guidance, may be sure that the right way will unfold to him and true success will be certain.

The one who is without remunerative employment may feel that the circumstances with which he is faced are beyond his control. While the immediate condition may have been brought about by events or circumstances which he could not foresee or prevent, the mastering of adverse circumstances is to be achieved within his own consciousness, within spiritualized thinking based on a right understanding of God. One may well begin with a clear realization that his real business is to express or reflect God in his every thought and activity. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." The source, then, of all true ideas or thoughts is infinite Mind, God, and as one turns with confidence to Him in fervent prayer for guidance, the right human footsteps will appear. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Just before Jesus gave utterance to this profound spiritual admonition he had been speaking of the ordinary human needs for food and clothing, so we may be sure that when we apply this rule intelligently in working out our human problems of employment, business, and supply, every need will be met.

Whatever the conditions or circumstances with which one may seem to be faced, if one seeks first a right understanding of God and of man's spiritual relationship to Him, he may be sure that "whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Herredømme over omstendighetene

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I en forretningsmanns liv melder det sig stadig forhold eller omstendigheter som han må ta stilling til og bli herre over, hvis det skal gå ham godt. Hvis han undlater å gjøre noget ved dem, åpner han døren for nederlag og skuffelser. Av og til kan nogen si at religion og forretning ikke går godt sammen. Dette tyder på manglende forståelse av hvad som utgjør et vellykket forretningsforetagende så vel som av hvad sann religion består i. De tre første vers i den første Salme gir en opskrift for opnåelse av virkelig gode resultater i et hvilket som helst foretagende en måtte holde på med. Her leser vi: "Salig er den mann som ikke vandrer i ugudeliges råd og ikke står på synderes vei og ikke sitter i spotteres sete, men har sin lyst i Herrens lov og grunder på hans lov dag og natt. Han skal være lik et tre, plantet ved rinnende bekker, som gir sin frukt i sin tid, og hvis blad ikke visner, og alt hvad han gjør, skal han ha lykke til."

En som ønsker å opnå et i sannhet godt resultat, må således ikke lytte til råd fra dem som ringeakter Guds lover og derfor ikke har forutsetninger for å kunne gi sunde råd. Heller ikke søker han hjelp hos de lærlige og syndige, og er ikke å finne i selskap med de pralende og verdenskloke. Han søker bare hen til den ene og eneste kilde for sann visdom, det uendelige Sinn, Gud, for å finne veiledning i løsningen av alle sine problemer. Når han vender sig til Bibelen, som inneholder fremstillingen av Guds lov, finner han der verdifulle råd som han gjør praktisk bruk av i sine daglige gjøremål.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] har i sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, funnet en virkelig "nøkkel" med hvilken han kan skaffe sig adgang til sannhetens skatter som finnes i Bibelen. I første kapitel av Første Mosebok erklæres det at mennesket blev skapt i Guds billede og lignelse, og at det fikk herredømme over hele jorden, og dette, erklærer Kristen Videnskap, er sannheten med hensyn til det virkelige menneske. Kristen Videnskap lærer at i samme forhold som vi forstår og bevisst gjør krav på vårt av Gud skjenkede herredømme og gjennem guddommelig ledelse søker å uttrykke det, finner vi at alt vi foretar oss, bærer preg av orden, fremskritt og lønnsomhet.

En mann som eide en liten industriell bedrift, fikk se bevis på dette. Da han trengte ytterligere kapital, bad han sin bank om å få låne nogen penger, men på grunn av foretagendets sesongmessige natur, kunde banken ikke gi ham lånet. Da vendte han sig helt og holdent til det guddommelige Prinsipp, Gud, for å finne veiledning. Innen kort tid blev hans opmerksomhet henledet på en uventet kapitalskilde, som var rikelig for hans behov, og han blev derved satt i stand til å fortsette et lønnende forretningsforetagende.

På side 254 i *Science and Health* fremsetter Mrs. Eddy en erklæring som, når den blir forstått i sin åndelige betydning, befrier en fra en falsk følelse av ansvar med den dermed følgende frykt og engstelse. Hun sier: "Når vi venter tålmodig på Gud og søker Sannheten i rettvishet, leder Han våre skritt." Hvad vil det si å "vente tålmodig på Gud"? Tålmodighet vil ikke si simpelthen å sette sig rolig ned og vente på at noget skal hende, og det vil heller ikke si å finne sig i onde tilstander og gjøre sitt beste for å holde ut. Tålmodighet er i virkeligheten en vedholdende forventning om det gode. Å søke Sannheten i rettvishet vil si å strebe efter å lære å kjenne Guds plan og hensikt med mennesket. Når vi derfor venter på Gud, vedholdende søker det gode alene, og i bønn streber efter å lære å kjenne Guds plan og hensikt, vil det sikkert bli vist oss hvilke menneskelige skritt det er rett å ta. Og det er ikke nødvendig for oss å vite idag hvilke menneskelige skritt det kan bli nødvendig for oss å ta imorgen.

Den forretningsmann som vedholdende streber efter å gjøre det som er godt, for sine kunder, for sine funksjonærer og for sig selv, og med forståelse beder om guddommelig ledelse, kan være sikker på at den rette vei vil åpenbare sig for ham og at hans forretningsforetagende vil lykkes.

Den som er uten lønnet bekjeftigelse, kan kanskje ha følelsen av at de omstendigheter han står overfor, er utenfor hans kontroll. Mens den øieblikkelige situasjon kan være blitt fremkalt ved begivenheter eller omstendigheter som han ikke kunde forutse eller forebygge, er det inneni sin egen bevissthet han må vinne herredømme over ugunstige omstendigheter, gjennem åndeliggjort tenkning basert på en rett forståelse av Gud. Vi gjør vel i å begynne med en klar erkjennelse av at vår virkelige forretning eller beskjeftigelse er å uttrykke eller gjenspeile Gud i all vår tenkning og virksomhet. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 307): "Gud gir dig Sine åndelige idéer og de igjen gir dig hvad du daglig trenger." Kilden til alle sanne idéer eller tanker er således det uendelige Sinn, Gud, og efter som vi tillitsfullt vender oss til Ham i inderlig bønn om ledelse, vil de rette menneskelige skritt vi må ta, vise sig. Kristus Jesus sa (Matteus 6:33): "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!" Like før Jesus uttalte denne dype åndelige formaning, hadde han talt om det almindelige menneskelige behov for mat og klær, så vi kan være sikre på at alle våre behov vil bli tilfredsstillet når vi følger denne regel med forståelse og skjønnsomhet ved løsningen av våre menneskelige problemer med hensyn til arbeide, forretninger og daglig underhold.

Hvilke forhold eller omstendigheter vi enn kan synes å stå overfor, kan vi, hvis vi først søker å opnå en rett forståelse av Gud og av menneskets åndelige slektskapsforhold til Ham, være forvisset om at "alt hvad [vi] gjør, skal [vi] ha lykke til".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II Corinthians 10:4

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941

P.T.A. Adopts New Platform Of Nine Points

Home life courses in schools, playgrounds, and spiritual guidance stressed in program.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A family that can have fun together; girls—and boys, too—given courses at school on home and family life and helped through daily experience in home and school to build up a wholesome attitude toward work; a playground for every community, and spiritual guidance actively shared by home, school, church, and community—these are some of the things parents consider important in the challenging days ahead.

In a platform adopted this morning in the final session of the 45th annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers this largest lay organization of men and women in the world, through its delegates assembled here, set forth nine goals which it declares "must be reached if every child is to have the opportunity to live a full life, satisfying to himself and useful to his community. These are:

1, Good Homes; 2, Sound Health; 3, Safety; 4, Equalized Educational Opportunity; 5, Conservation of Natural Resources and Human Values; 6, Vocational Adjustment; 7, Constructive Leisure Time Activities; 8, Civic Responsibility; 9, Active Spiritual Faith.

Guide for Year

Signed by Mrs. Chris Hirning of Mitchell, S. D., Chairman, and her Committee of nine members, the platform, the first adopted under this name by the organization since 1926, is offered to the 28,000 local Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the United States "not as an outline or an order, but as a guide for the coming year."

"The National Congress of Parents and Teachers meeting at this time of crisis, influenced by the historical background of Boston with its age-old emphasis upon the things of the spirit, upon freedom and upon integrity, . . . is united in a common determination to strengthen its work for the future of all children," runs the preliminary statement. "It is for us to strive to perpetuate in home, school, and community those attitudes which will protect the wholesome development of the child and will prepare him to adjust to a changing world, making such necessary adjustments with discrimination, self-reliance, and sincerity."

Reaffirming the Home to be the basic unit of value in the modern social structure and stating that every child should be assured of the essentials of food, clothing, shelter, and health, the parents recommended that family life be a laboratory of democratic practice and ideals, "through shared responsibilities," that mutual understanding and happy family relationships be stimulated "by programs of parent education and of education for home and family life," and also that "increasing emphasis be given to family recreation."

Safeguarding Measures

It was urged that "appropriate measures be taken to safeguard young people in training camps, defense industries, and the adjacent communities, from the evil effects of commercialized vice," and through wholesome recreational programs, and that children be safeguarded from traffic dangers such as "unprotected crossings" and "the menace of the drunken driver."

Coming out with renewed vigor for equalized educational opportunity through Federal aid, special help for the handicapped child, development of nursery schools and of adult education, the parents through their platform took a stand for "adequate instruction in school and home on the effect of alcohol and narcotics on behavior, on economic efficiency, on highway safety, and on health," and emphasized that the maintenance of normal educational opportunities is a "strategic part of the program of total defense."

Families and schools were urged to foster a spirit of tolerance "by a conscious effort to appreciate the background and contributions of other social and racial groups," as a form of conservation of resources; and to instill in youth "a feeling of the dignity of labor and of the satisfaction of work well done, a realization that they may fairly expect only such compensation as is commensurate with the value of the services they have rendered."

Child Amendment

This organization, which has come out for support of the Child Labor Amendment all along, reaffirmed its stand for establishment of standards of employment for youth; and it further urged that the present program of compulsory military training be used not only as a preparation for defense but also as a preparation for peacetime citizenship through including a plan of personal guidance and vocational training.

No more should the schoolhouse and grounds be deserted or dark when "school does not keep." Local schoolhouses and grounds should be "equipped and used as community recreational centers under trained leadership," the platform states. In addition to this and to playgrounds for every community the movies and the radio came in for mention as needing alert parent support of good programs.

Emphasis on the responsibilities of American citizenship was interpreted to include in addition to intelligent voting willingness to serve the community, a respect for law and order "by attitude, example, and teaching," and a discriminating evaluation of "all information received through our democratic processes of free speech and free press."

Concluding the detailed portion of the platform is this statement under the heading "Active Spiritual Faith": "Religion has a fundamental place in our American tradition as a basic factor in personal and social behavior. Every child has a right to a religious faith. We urge that the guidance of spiritual growth and the development of moral standards be shared by home, school, church, and community."

The formal sessions closed at noon today and most of the delegates took the opportunity of joining numerous sightseeing excursions scheduled for the afternoon and early evening.

'A National Disgrace . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

'. . . and the Antidote'

Mrs. Harry M. Mulberry of Chicago, National Chairman of Reading and Library Service of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with the exhibit "A National Disgrace and the Antidote"—a collection of cheap comic magazines on the left and of wholesome, constructive magazines of interest to children on the right. This exhibit at the convention in Boston is part of the program help Mrs. Mulberry and her National Committee give State and local P. T. A.'s in attacking the problem of cheap "comics."

P.T.A. Has Way To Counteract Comics Menace

3-point plan includes educational phase and offer of better type of reading to children.

Letters from disturbed parents are an everyday experience to Mrs. H. M. Mulberry of Chicago, and in one way or another most of the letters say, "What can I do about the comic magazines? My Bobby (or my Martha) is fairly hypnotized by them every week."

As Director of the Reading and Library Service of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Mulberry is helping thousands of parents to do something about the comics. There is a great deal of protest against what she called "the poisonous growth of action and horror comic magazines," she said in an interview between sessions of the P. T. A. convention in Boston.

"At a time of national defense when the interests of children should be directed to the ideals of democracy and of American life, the examples of over-emotionalism horror and the lurid color in this sort of material not only are a waste of time for all children but for sensitive and highly imaginative children may be actually harmful," she declared.

But parents working alone, it seems, often think they cannot win in the continual wrestle with Johnny to leave the lurid sheets alone, and anyway simply making him stop bringing the things home will not solve the problem, she feels. There must be some positive spade work, a long-time program, and plenty of co-operation among all the parents of a community. So the Reading and Library Service of the P. T. A. has a program ready.

First step is to awaken people generally, the second is to help parent groups to familiarize themselves with children's reading at various age-levels, Mrs. Mulberry explained.

"We recommend study classes for parents," she said.

The third step calls for a nation-wide extension of library service to the outmost rural communities "by means of bookmobiles country and traveling library facilities, exchange plans between schools."

"We feel that if we reach each child, actively, with a share of the humorous, and also sincere pictures of life to be found in children's books, both old and new, the problem of the cheap comic magazines will be met," Mrs. Mulberry concluded.

M. J. T.

Prominent at Unitarian Meeting

Distribution Of Food Urged By Unitarians

Resolution favors such action by neutral group in Belgium and other distressed nations.

Distribution of food to Belgium and other distressed populations by a "neutral organization" provided Germany obtains no military advantage and Britain approves, was upheld in a resolution today by the American Unitarian Association at its 116th Annual Meeting.

The Unitarians emphatically refused, however, to approve an amendment which would have endorsed distribution of foods in Europe unconditionally.

The resolution favoring distribution of food to Belgium's "1,000,000 unemployable adults and 2,000,000 children," and to other populations as well, was voted without prolonged discussion early this afternoon after a morning-long session largely devoted to interdenominational problems.

Eliot Re-elected

The 800 Unitarians, assembled at Tremont Temple, re-elected the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the Association, for a second four-year term. The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, of King's Chapel, Boston, was elected Secretary, and Percy W. Gardner, of Providence, R. I., was elected Treasurer, both for terms of four years.

The resolution favoring food distribution providing no military advantage accrues to Germany, was voted by a large majority, notwithstanding several shouted objections by unidentified persons scattered throughout the hall who said the term "military advantage" was meaningless.

The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, that the 116th Annual Meeting of the American Unitarian Association express our heartfelt sympathy for the unfortunate millions in the stricken countries of Europe; and

That we favor importation and distribution of food, under a suitable neutral organization, and by the soup kitchen method, to 1,000,000 unemployable adults and 2,000,000 children in Belgium, and should the opportunity arise, to other distressed populations, similarly situated, provided the plan adopted is of no military advantage to Germany and meets the approval of Great Britain.

Should Make Effort

It was submitted by the Rev. Edwin A. Wilson, of Chicago, Ill., who told the Convention that the United States should make an effort to feed the starving in Europe and that if it was then found that it was working to the advantage of the Germans all food should be cut off at once.

Action on the resolution came after Dr. Eliot's annual address in which he praised the American Unitarian Service Committee for its valuable work done in Europe during the past year and a half to alleviate the suffering of political refugees.

"I do not hesitate to say," he declared in the large meeting at Tremont Temple, "that the organization of this committee is the most significant event (for the church) of the last four years. . . . I believe the historian of our movement a century hence will date the great revival of Unitarianism in America from this event."

Dr. Eliot said the names of Robert Dexter, Seth Gano, William Emerson, Waitstill and Martha Sharp, and Charles Joy "will be permanently inscribed on our Unitarian banner."

Power for Mercy

The Service Committee, Dr. Eliot went on, is enabling the Unitarian Church "to find its soul again, as a power for mercy and Christ-like sharing of love in the inhuman pattern of our present world."

Speaking of the place of the Unitarian Church in the world, Dr. Eliot said:

"Plainly enough, we are entering upon a period in which changes vast beyond any present power of imagination are inevitable, and it doesn't take much of a prophet to predict that the institutional forms through which the religion of the future will express itself will be in many important respects utterly unlike those of the present time."

Splendid Work

Speaking of the work and problems of the American Unitarian Association, Dr. Eliot said while he preferred to end his report with the account of the "splendid achievement" of the Service Committee, yet it was necessary in making "an honest report of the last four years to record at least two conspicuous and serious failures."

These, he found, were the continued lack of support for the Unitarian denominational journal, The Christian Register, and "my inability to persuade our churches to increase their annual contributions to the regular budget of the Association."

He urged his fellow churchmen to help eradicate these failures, saying, "the great days of the Unitarian Church do not lie in the past but in the future."

At an anniversary meeting of the Service Committee yesterday, a call was issued for volunteers to serve in Portugal.

House Passes Pay Rise For Legislators

The Senate late this afternoon concurred with the House in approving the bill raising Legislative salaries. It was immediately laid before the Governor for signature. An amendment was added in the Senate to make certain the increase would apply for this year.

Without debate and by unrecorded voice vote, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today approved a bill advancing legislative salaries from the present $2,000 to $3,000 for the biennium.

This action followed closely upon a conference between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Senate President Angier L. Goodwin (R) and House Speaker Christian A. Herter (R). Before going into the Governor's office the two men said they would demand a flat yes or no answer as to whether the Governor would veto a salary increase measure.

When they came out they declined to reveal what the Governor had said.

Republican leaders also pressed today for continuance for two more years of the emergency taxes on cigarettes, liquor, income and inheritances.

Strategy calls for final action on these measures before the State budget debate starts in the House next Tuesday.

The House Committee on Ways and Means issued favorable reports on the tax and salary measures last night. The pay measure provides for an increase from $2,000 to $2,500 in the legislative pay for the session year and $500 expense money for the off-session year.

By placing the salary bill before Governor Saltonstall in advance of legislative action on the biennial budget, it is expected the Legislature will force him to approve the salary boost. General Court members will have in their possession a "big stick" in the form of threatened budget activities detrimental to gubernatorial plans.

Passage of the tax measure, of course, is to make certain that revenue will be available for financing the 1941-42 expenditure program. If the emergency taxes were not continued a substantial additional burden would be placed on real estate through an increased State Tax on cities and towns to finance the State budget deficit.

The taxes to be continued are the two cents a package tax on cigarettes, the additional levies on liquor and inheritances, and the 10 per cent surtax on income. The latter surtax has been in effect since 1935, being renewed by each successive Legislatur. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, this year made a strong fight for permanent assessment of the cigarette tax.

The Ways and Means Committee also recommended increasing from $9,600,000 to $10,000,000 annually the distribution of State highway fund money to municipalities. This distribution is in effect an offset against the State Tax on cities and towns.

The salary issue has been one of the most bitterly discussed on Beacon Hill this year. If the Governor should veto the salary increase in harsh language which would put legislators in a bad light if they overrode the veto, sharp retaliation could be anticipated.

Even the economy-demanding Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association finally approved the $500 salary increase and $500 expense proposal when it was evident that legislators had not taken kindly to the Federation's legislative program after the Federation had opposed a $3,000 biennial salary at the 1939 session. The increase will add $280,000 to State biennial expense.

By a Staff Photographer

Below: Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt

President of Mills College, who was Moderator of the Meeting, and

Officers of the Association

Above, left to right: the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President; Parker Marean, Treasurer; Charles Snyder, of Davenport, Iowa, a Director; and Emmett Richardson, President of the Board of Directors.

State Doubles Fund Awarded Sumner Tunnel

Legislation distributing $100,000 annually in 1941 and 1942 from the State Highway fund to help the City of Boston finance the Sumner tunnel deficit was passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives today and shortly thereafter by the Senate.

This action was taken under suspension of the rules and on a voice vote.

In 1939 and 1940, $50,000 annually was given to Boston for this purpose. The 1941-1942 budget as recommended by the House Committee on Ways and Means contained an appropriation for the larger distribution.

Radio Slander: Slander on the radio would be punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment or both under a bill passed to be engrossed by the House.

The action came after defeat of an amendment to exempt news commentators from the proposed law. The amendment was offered by Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader.

Conservation: The State Department of Conservation, reorganized by legislative act two years ago, will not undergo a new revision this year. The House refused to reconsider its action whereby it rejected a bill to abolish the post of State Commissioner of Conservation and to place the Department under the control of a five-member unpaid commission.

Redistricting: Representative John E. Troy of Boston, House Democratic Floor Leader, lost a battle to block an extension of time to the legislative committee studying plans to redistrict the State into 14 Congressional districts in place of the present 15.

During debate Mr. Troy claimed the Republican majority is seeking to eliminate four of the present six Democratic Representatives in Congress.

His blockade tactics were defeated by a roll call vote of 124 to 82 along party lines. The committee will now have until June 30 to make its report.

Firemen: Massachusetts municipalities will be permitted to establish a 70-hour work week for firemen under legislation passed to be engrossed by the House. Firemen now work 80 hours a week in many cities.

Judge Lummus Urges U. S. Go 'All the Way'

Urging all aid to Britain "even to the extent of naval and military participation," Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, told members of the Law Society of Massachusetts, that only by successfully aiding England to win can the United States return to a peaceful way of life with a reasonable Navy and only a small Army.

Speaking at a meeting last night at the Boston City Club, Judge Lummus urged Americans to drop "this fatuous blindness to obvious danger, this senseless huddling behind our boundaries in shivering hope that the dragon may devour all others and pass us by."

"Let us go forth to meet this Nazi monster," the Justice declared. "Let us play a man's part in slaying him and thus bring back peace and decency, religion and civilization to the world for our children and our children's children."

Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation the jurist said, "The course of American history must be settled, for weal or woe, within a few weeks."

Judge Lummus bitterly criticized the "defeatist argument that Britain is lost and American aid useless." Describing Charles A. Lindbergh as the chief exponent of this theory, the speaker said, "Nothing in Lindbergh's history gives his opinion upon military affairs or international statecraft any greater value than that of 'Wrong Way' Corrigan, who duplicated the only feat that ever gave Lindbergh fame." He added that he did not consider Herbert Hoover a military authority, either.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Tulip Show sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A fine display of vari-colored tulips has been arranged by the Society's members. Included with the tulip exhibit will be other interesting flowers. The show will be at Horticultural Hall and will be open free to the public until 9 p. m. this evening, and will be open tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Weekly meeting of the district forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project, featuring a talk by Miss Mary M. Sullivan, librarian of the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, on "What the Public Library Means to a Community." The musical part of the free public program will be furnished by the Dorchester Center Community Chorus. In addition to solo and group singing, there will be several specialty dances and acts. At the Parker Hill Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 7:45 p. m.

Illustrated talk under the auspices of the WPA Community Recreation Project. The Rev. Wolcott Cutler, Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, will explain how such a hobby as mountain climbing in the winter time may become a definite asset to civilian defense. The Rev. Mr. Cutler is a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club. In the American Legion Hall, 35 Chestnut Street, Charlestown, at 8 p. m.

23nd Concert by the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown Branch, at the Bunker Hill Clubhouse. Following the concert there will be a movie, "Boys' Club on Parade," with a commentary by Lowell Thomas. The clubhouse is located at 15 Green Street, Charlestown, and the program begins at 8 p. m.

Friday

Morning Walk at Milton sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at intersectionof Blue Hills Parkway at the "Circle," at 5:30 a. m. Leader will be Miss Connal, Bluehills, 5991.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Medieval Minor Arts" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Tanner. At 11 a. m.

Sale as part of a State-wide program being developed by the State Division of the Blind. This sale is intended to develop an outlet for the products made by the blind in Massachusetts, and all the money received from the sale of these articles is paid directly to the workers. At the Arlington Town Hall. Doors will be open from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Aviation Conference of New England. New England's key place in aviation and air defense will be discussed by nationally known leaders in this second annual convention. Merrill C. Meigs, Chief of OPM's Aircraft Section and Richard W. Millar, President of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., California, will be the principal speakers at the luncheon session in the Hotel Statler. At 12:15 p. m.

Patriotic Pageant presented by students of Newton High School as a tribute to democracy in the United States. Verse-speaking, dance, music and tableaux combined. The program is in six parts: Prelude, The Seeds of Democracy, The Birth of Democracy, The Preservation of Democracy, The Expansion of Democracy and The Challenge of Democracy. The afternoon presentation will be at 2:45 p. m. and tickets will cost twenty-five cents, while the evening showing will follow at 8:15 p. m., with admission charges being fifty-five cents.

Country Fair sponsored by the Belmont British War Relief Society at the Belmont Day School. Students of the school will take part in the varied program, and the fair will be brought to a close with the annual picnic of parents and children. Starts at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, occasional showers or thunderstorms tonight and Friday; continued warm; light to gentle variable winds tonight; gentle to moderate southwesterly Friday; lowest temperature tonight 65.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, scattered showers and thunderstorms and slightly cooler in north portion tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; no important temperature changes.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds Friday; scattered to broken cloudiness with scattered light showers tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly southwest; generally fair tonight and Friday except some fog over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

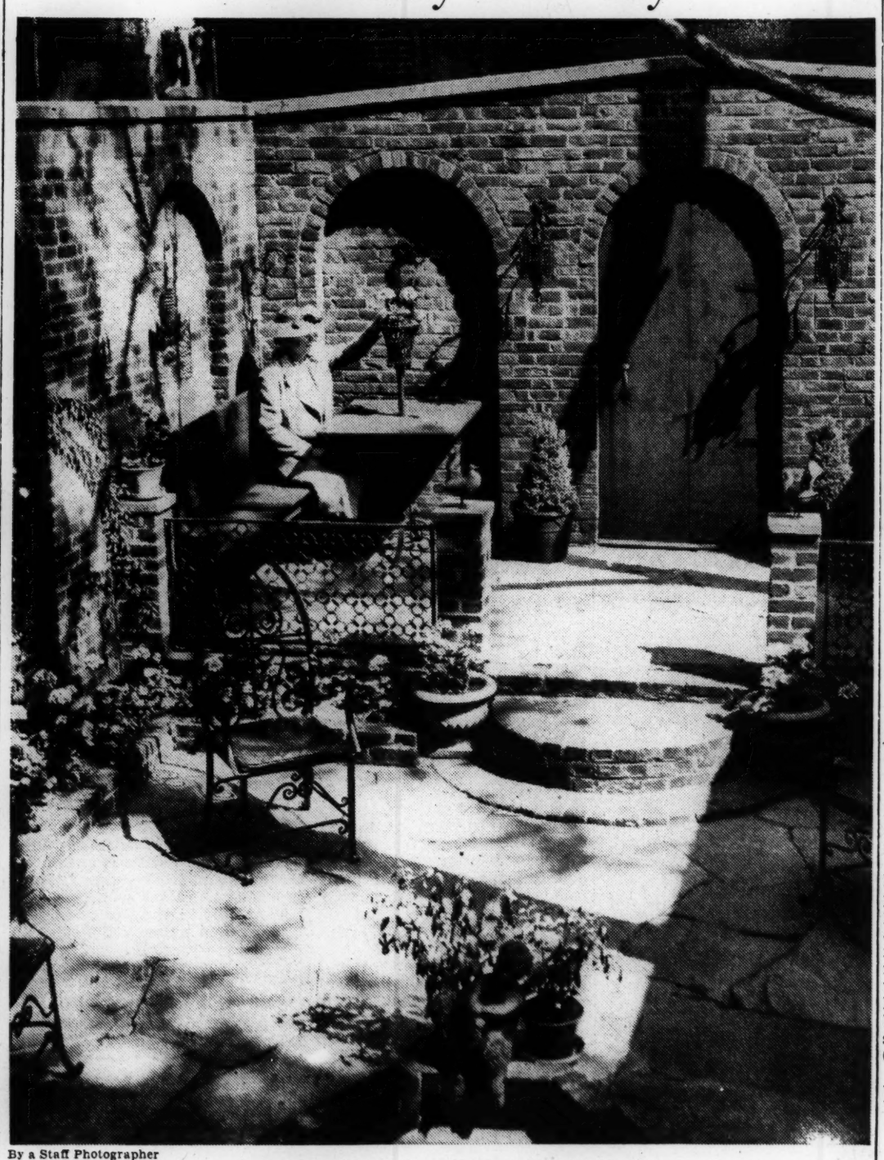
	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	85	New Orleans	69	86
Chicago	63	88	New York	73	79
Denver	48	70	Norfolk	71	87
Kansas City	69	86	Philadelphia	68	90
Los Angeles	63	88	St. Louis	73	93
Miami	76	82	San Francisco	55	83
Minneapolis	63	81	Washington	71	92

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 22, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:57 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 10:24 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

A Sanctuary in the City



By a Staff Photographer

On Public View for British War Relief

Mrs. Arthur D. Campbell of 51 Pinckney Street in her delightful garden which was open today with many other Beacon Hill beauty spots in the interest of British War Relief. The two-day open house, which began yesterday, was conducted by the Beacon Hill Garden Club.

Northeast Airlines Superintendent Named

Howard D. Ingalls, an outstanding aviation mechanical engineer, has been appointed Superintendent of Maintenance of Northeast Airlines, it was announced last night by Samuel J. Solomon, President.

Pier and Tanks For Oil Line's Portland End

PORTLAND, Maine, May 22 (AP) —A tanker wharf and six huge storage tanks will be constructed here as a marine terminal of the 250-mile pipeline to be built by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) to speed crude-oil deliveries to Canadian refineries near Montreal, it is announced.

K. H. Chapman, representing the oil firm, said construction of the line would require from 60 to 90 days after completion of the aerial surveys and land negotiations already under way.

Roughly, the line will run to Gorham, N. H., via the Androscoggin Valley, then to the Canadian line at North Troy, Vt. Plans envisaged erection of seven "booster" pumping stations at sites yet to be chosen.

Mr. Chapman said 15-inch pipe, to be buried four feet deep in land on which right of way, rather than ownership, had been obtained, could carry from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels a day.

He estimated total construction cost at "several million" dollars and said about 2,000 men would be employed. The storage tanks will have a total capacity of 840,000 barrels.

Dredge Penobscot?

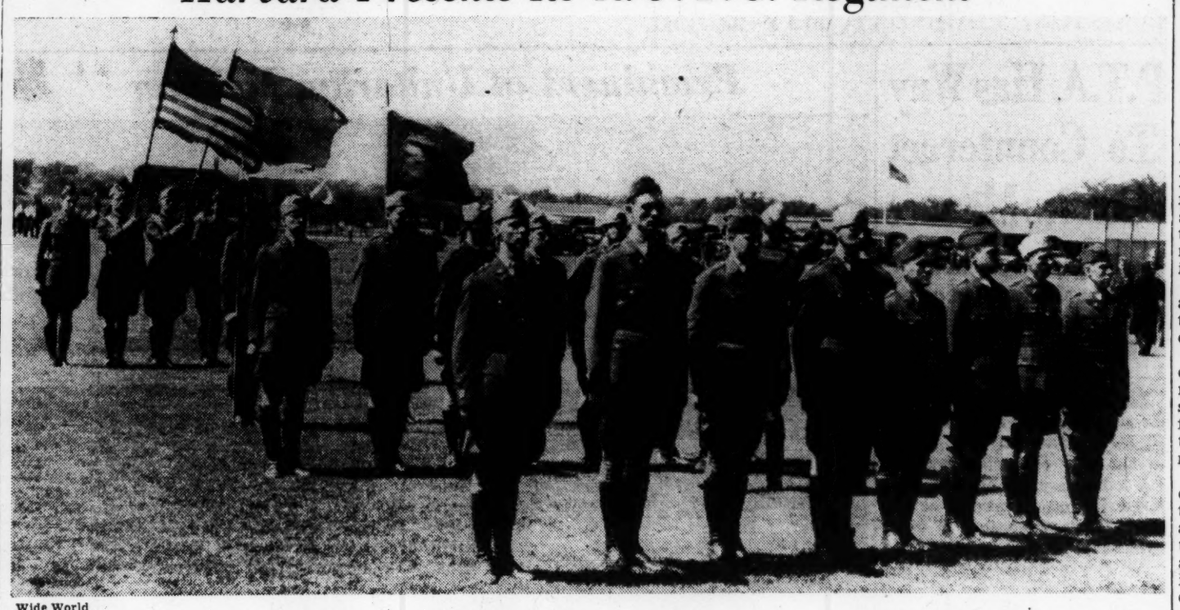
WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)— Army engineers have ordered a preliminary study of the need for dredging the Penobscot River above Bucksport, Maine, which aids of Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) Maine said threatened to cut off fuel oil supplies for central and northern Maine.

The Senator's office announced an engineer from the Boston office had been ordered to Maine immediately.

Aids explained oil tankers had been reaching Bangor, chief distributing point for oil in upper Maine, by the Penobscot. But between Lawrence Cove and Indian Point, they said, the channel had filled up to such an extent tankers could carry only half-loads.

Esther Dorothy
presents
Mink Week
Commencing June Second
Private showing can be arranged with the creator of
Furs For the Woman by A Woman
eight Newbury Street, Boston

Harvard Presents Its R. O. T. C. Regiment



Wide World

The Third Largest in Its History

Four hundred and sixty-seven men marched in review at Soldiers Field yesterday before Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area. Here is a group of the students, headed by Cadet Colonel W. Bruce Pirnie, Jr., of Concord (center, front line), who received decorations and honors in the course of the ceremony. Dignitaries including Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in command of 26th Infantry, Fort Devens, were present.

Users Want Fixed Status On Milk Board

Establishment of the State Milk Control Board as a permanent part of the State Government was urged today by milk producers and consumers before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Representative Charles E. Sheppard (R) of Warren, spokesman for the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, argued that it would be more advantageous to have a permanent board instead of a board whose existence must be continued by each successive Legislature.

Perpetuation of the Board but elimination of its retail price-fixing powers was advocated by Mrs. Alan Morse, speaking for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

On the other hand, Howard S. Russell, representing the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, announced that his organization would fight for continuation of the retail price-fixing authority.

Judge James O'Brien, member of the Milk Control Board, also insisted that its retail price-fixing function be retained.

Aviation Experts to Speak At 'Wings Over N. E.' Meeting

New Englanders are to hear of America's aviation progress "right from the horse's mouth," as the phrase has it, and to learn how they can further contribute to speedier defense in the Second Annual New England Aviation Conference which is to take place on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, in Boston. "Wings Over New England" will be the keynote of the two-day meeting.

Scratch any list of experts you might think up to tell you the most authoritative story of American aviation and you would be unable to bring up a better list of aviation officials than that scheduled on the Boston conference.

The heads of the military air services and the OPM you say? Right, they are here. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps, Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, and Merrill C. Meigs, Chief of the Aircraft Section, Office of Production Management, are definitely scheduled to speak.

Saltonstall to Preside

Mr. Meigs, a Chicago publisher, will be the first of this important group (believed to be the first time they have ever been assembled on one speaking slate) to be heard. He will appear in the opening Governors' Luncheon on Friday at 12:15 p. m. at the Hotel Statler. The luncheon will be opened by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and the Governors of the other New England States, or their representatives, are scheduled to take an active part.

Among other speakers scheduled at the Statler luncheon are W. D. Piper, sport plane manufacturer; Richard W Millar, President of Vultee Aircraft; Gil Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association; Lauren D. Lyman, Assistant to the President, United Aircraft; Grover Loening, aeronautical designer; James M. Eaton, President of American Export Airlines. Harvey L. Williams, Chairman of the First Annual New England Aviation Conference, will preside.

The heaviest "guns" will be brought up in the Friday evening session at eight o'clock at the Hotel Somerset. General Arnold and Admiral Towers will speak on "New England's Part in America's Air Defense." Crocker Snow, Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, will preside, and Thomas H. Beck, President of Crowell Publishing Company, an outstanding civilian aviation enthusiast, is also scheduled to speak.

Discussion Sessions

The Saturday morning session at East Boston Airport will consist of two discussion sessions, one headed by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Aviation Training." Participating in this discussion will be Horace J. O'Sullivan of United Aircraft; E. L. Morland of M. I. T.; Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education; and Hilding N. Carlson, President of the New England Aircraft School.

The other session, on fixed-base operators and flying schools, will be headed by Robert M. Love, President of Inter-City Aviation. Participating will be Hervey Law, of the CAA; Grove Webster, Private Flying Development Section of the CAA; and R. D. Hoyt of the Safety Bureau of the CAA.

Following luncheon at the air port, to be given by American Airlines in its hangar, there will be an aeronautical demonstration and show. Scheduled to be at the demonstration are Transcontinental and Western Air's "Stratoliner"; a Sperry gyroscope demonstration plane, through courtesy of United Aircraft; a new Douglas DC-3 transport of Northeast Airlines; military planes; and commercial and private planes owned, operated and sold by operators on the field.

A demonstration by All American Aviation, Inc., of its non-stop air mail pickup and delivery service, which it is preparing to apply for in New England, is also scheduled.

The Second Conference is sponsored by the Governors of the New England States, through the New England Council, the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, business associations and aeronautical bodies of New England.

Election June 12 On Boston Globe

Date for a collective bargaining election among employees of the Globe Newspaper Co. of Boston has been set for June 12, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said today.

The election carries more than the usual significance because Donal M. Sullivan, National President of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is a reporter on the Globe. This may also prove the largest newspaper election of the year in New England, covering between 425 and 450 employees.

War Seen as Effort To End Democracy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22 (AP) —Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, declared last night the "sole issue in this war is whether western civilization will be given a chance to succeed in the future."

He told a rally of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies that "if we win the war, we will not have won anything or settled anything, but we will have a chance to settle the future."

He, and two other speakers—Edna Ferber and Rex Stout, authors—described Germany's military aggression as a revolution intent on wiping out democracy and enslaving the entire world.

Textile Strike Prospects Abate

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 22 (AP)—The New Bedford Textile Council, which yesterday announced there was a serious possibility of a strike of 15,000 New Bedford textile workers, said today American Federation of Labor officials were coming from Washington to settle a jurisdictional dispute.

Strike talk had developed over the dispute between the council and the Central Labor Union (both A. F. L.).

Charles H. Cole, Chairman of and State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, previously had said there would be no strike.

Registry Man May Now Drive —Reprimanded

Thomas F. L. Kletchka, hearings officer in charge of the Fitchburg office of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, was today enjoying reinstatement of his driving privileges but was smarting under a State Public Works Commission reprimand for his "foolish action" in tearing up a parking tag issued against his car.

The tag had been placed on his car by the Fitchburg police. When he tore it up, the Chief of the Leominster police reported the incident to Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who suspended Mr. Kletchka's driving license. Mr. Kletchka appealed to the Commission. At a public hearing he claimed that he believed his car had been tagged as a joke.

Meanwhile Mr. Goodwin criticized the State Public Works Commission for restoring driving licenses to "some people I think should never get licenses again."

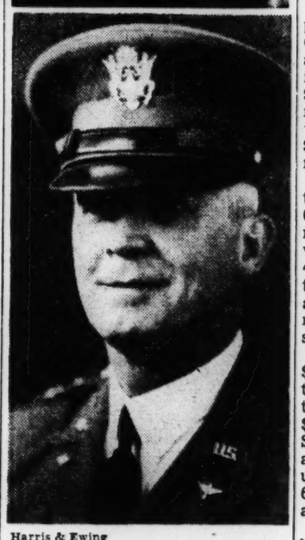
The Registrar made this statement in connection with the restoration of Mr. Kletchka's driving privileges. However, Mr. Goodwin said the particular criticism was not directed against Mr. Kletchka.

Commenting on the Kletchka license, Mr. Goodwin asserted:

"If the Commissioners thought it had been taken away long enough, I am in entire agreement, because I intended to keep it only seven days, and, by appealing, he lost it for approximately 20 days.

"On the other hand, if the Commissioners returned his license because of the fact that they believe I should not have taken it away, that is understandable because my standards are entirely different from the standards of the appeal board. I take away a great many licenses that they wouldn't take away, and they give back licenses to some people who I think never should get licenses again."

Aviation Chiefs



Harris & Ewing

Rear Admiral John H. Towers

Top—Chief of United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold

Bottom—Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army Air Corps.

Maritime Day Observed By Boston Group

In observance of National Maritime Day, which commemorates the start from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion, the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., held its weekly meeting today instead of Friday.

Members of the Propeller Club, and other port groups joined with the Maritime Day Committee in observing the event.

Plans for an outdoor pageant on June 29 were discussed, and rapid progress was reported by sub-committee chairmen in perfecting arrangements for what they believe will be the greatest maritime display ever held.

It was decided to have the outdoor event on June 29 because of the likelihood of better weather, and to provide an unusual spectacle for visiting Governors from all parts of the country who will be in Boston for the annual conference of Governors.

Governors participating in the observance of Maritime Day will each receive a hand-embossed certificate, making each a Maritime Day "Commodore," it was announced at the meeting.

Members of the Propeller Club conducted the business of annual meeting of that organization, reelecting Roscoe H. Prior president.

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor, in an address on the commerce of the Port of Boston, advocated that prizes be given in Boston high schools semi-annually for essays on commerce and the volume of the foreign trade of this port.

May 22 was designated Maritime Day by joint resolution of Congress in 1933, to be observed annually. It was 122 years ago that the steamship "The Savannah," sailed from Savannah, under steam and canvas.

Shortly after passing Tybee Light, the side paddle wheels were unshipped lest they be damaged by heavy seas. The wheels were used only in calm weather.

Budget

Continued from Page 1

110,000 from the so-called general fund which finances all activities except highway work, and $855,000 from the highway fund budget of Governor Saltonstall.

Allows for Price Advances

The Reserve item in the budget includes $1,300,000 for possible increase in commodity prices.

The Ways and Means Committee made its reductions despite the fact that in its appropriation bill it provided $510,000 for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to continue its work of coordinating civilian defense activities.

This item was not included in the original program submitted by the Governor. Recently the Governor sent a special message asking for approximately $528,000 for the Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee bill includes an appropriation of $100,000 each year to help Boston finance the deficit of the Sumner Tunnel. During 1939 and 1940 $50,000 annually was given to Boston for this purpose.

The Governor's emergency fund was cut from $750,000 to $500,000 by the Committee. Another reduction was elimination of the $12,000 item to regild the tSate House dome.

More Pay for Members

The Committee's reduction from the Governor's original recommendation actually amounts to far more than the final figures show. To arrive at the final result the Committee was forced to cut enough from the Governor's item to care for a $280,000 increase to provide for a $1,000 increase in the biennial compensation of the 280 legislators.

In addition $850,000 has been set aside as a State contribution to a program of constructing access roads to military camps in Massachusetts. The Federal Government has legislation pending to provide $5,400,000 in Federal money for these roads.

Furthermore, the Committee has set aside $500,000 for stream clearance work, an item not included in the Governor's budget. Similarly the $100,000 annual Sumner Tunnel appropriation was not in the Governor's program.

Bond Issues Opposed

Some of the bond issue expenditures recommended by the Governor have been included in a regular appropriation bill. For instance, rather than have a $200,000 bond issue expenditure for power plant improvement at the Wrentham State School, a $200,000 appropriation has been recommended by the Committee.

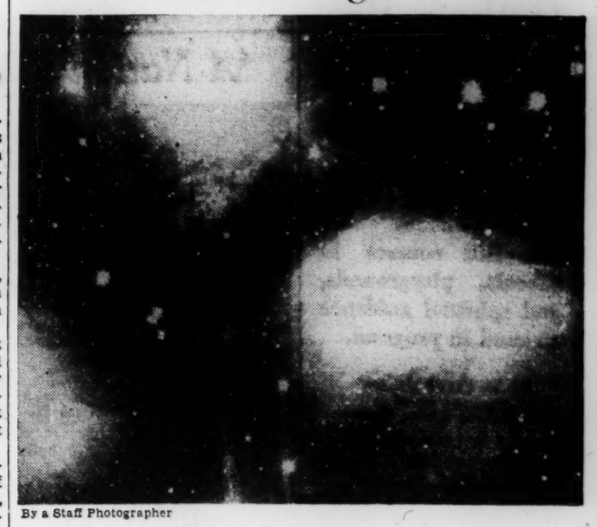
However, outright rejection of the Governor's proposed $1,800,000 bond issue for highways, was recommended by the Committee while postponement of the $2,400,000 bond issue for an institution for housing persons classed a scriminally insane was recommended to provide for further study.

The State Guard would receive $60,000 additional for expanding the unit to 7,000 men. Earlier in the year a special appropriation of $263,000 was approved for the State Guard to provide uniforms and equipment for 5,000 men. The unit has been organized with 6,600 men, thus making the original appropriation insufficient.

Most of the reductions were small but numerous.

The Ways and Means Committee made its fifth attempt to eliminate the so-called "kindergarden" in the State Income Tax Division. The appropriations for salaries of 25 deputy income tax assessors in the "kindergarten" was eliminated.

Atoms Reflect Light of Stars



By a Staff Photographer

Fluorescence of the Pleiades

A direct photograph showing nebulosity observable with high-powered telescope in the star cluster of the Pleiades. Such fluorescence is thought to be caused by atoms in space which absorb and radiate light from the stars.

Fluorescent Lights of Space Lecture Topic at Harvard

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fluorescent lights caused by minute atoms wandering through space and observable only with high-powered telescopes were the subject of an address recently by J. G. Baker, graduate student of Harvard, in the first of the spring series of "open nights," being held this month at the Harvard College Observatory in Cambridge.

The next lecture, "Latest Telescope Developments," by Dr. G. Z. Dimitroff, is tomorrow evening. Other lectures scheduled for this month are "Why Count the Stars," by D. A. MacRay on May 26, and "Island Universes," by L. S. Aller on May 28.

Far beyond the sun and beyond 100,000,000 other observable suns that comprise the "Milky Way" are at least 100,000,000 other Milky Ways, Mr. Baker told the audience. But when all of such matter is added up it comprises only one part in 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (plus 22 additional zeros) of metagalactic space (space between the Milky Ways).

Such space isn't exactly empty, he pointed out, and he described wandering atoms there which may travel for 10,000 years before colliding with another atom. When the atoms come too near hot stars, such as those found in the Pleiades, the heat causes them to explode into proton and electron particles. The rejoining particles give off radiations which to astronomers explains the peculiar fluorescent light seen around Pleiades and other clusters of hot stars.

Tickets for a lecture on one night only must be obtained in advance for the lectures begin at 8 p. m. After the lectures the audience is permitted to view transparencies of sky bodies and to observe the stars through the observatory telescope.

Group of 82 N. E. Youths Join June Class of Flying Cadets

Military and defense news in brief:

Flying Cadets Appointed—Eighty-two New England youths have been appointed in the June class of the Army Flying Cadets, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. John Alden Degen, Acting Corps Area Recruiting officer. Forty-seven of the new class are from Massachusetts, 14 from Connecticut, 10 from Maine, six from Rhode Island, four from New Hampshire, and one from Vermont. Among the Massachusetts members are Richard H. and Robert H. Griffin, twins, from Waban. All but two of the June class will spend 10 weeks in elementary training at Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Mo., to be followed by ten weeks of basic training at an Army Air Corps field and ten weeks advanced training at an Air Corps school.

Air Raid Tonight—Powerful Army searchlights will probe the skies over Boston tonight for a flight of Army bombers—but don't be alarmed about it. It's all part of a publicity stunt for a new Hollywood "super duper" all about the "West Point of the Air" which opens at a local theater today. Four huge anti-aircraft searchlights operated by members of Battery A of the 198th Coast Artillery, stationed at Camp Edwards, will be set up on Boston Common and the fifth will be in front of the Metropolitan Theater, where 200 officers of the Air Corps will attend the opening performance. Each of the lights is of approximately 800,000,000 candlepower and each is capable of picking out a plane four miles away.

Bachelors for Windsor Locks—The Army has ordered 2,458 officers and enlisted men—all bachelors—to its new air base at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, it was announced today by Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Committee. Representative Smith said bachelors were chosen because quarters were not available at the base for married men. The Army also informed Mr. Smith that 60 officers would be assigned to the Eastern Air Command at Hartford. No date was given for the transfers.

More Men for Manchester—The War Department has announced that about 1,000 officers and men of the 45th Bombardment Group and the 17th Reconnaissance Squadron of approximately 275 officers and men, both now stationed at Savannah, Ga., will be transferred to Manchester, N. H., where the new Army airfield is being completed, in a permanent change of station.

Navy Projects Proposed—The House Naval Affairs Committee has introduced a bill (HR 4839) to authorize construction of $31,115,000 of public works projects for the Navy. Proposed projects for New England included in the bill are fleet operating facilities and dredging at Newport, R. I., totaling $2,000,000, an dextension of facilities at the Hingham, Mass., Naval Ammunition Dump, costing $3,500,000.

Bombers for Westover—Thirty-one of the Army's great "flying fortresses" are expected to arrive at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., next week for permanent station with the 334th Bombardment Group from Langley Field, Va., airbase officials have announced. Preparations are also being made to receive the 11 officers, four flying cadets and 54 enlisted men of the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron from Langley Field.

No Ride Thumbing—Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbinson, First Division Commander, has asked motorists to refrain from picking up soldiers hitch-hiking their way to neighboring communities. Several minor accidents resulting from the practice are thought to have caused the General's request. The Army Manual has always attempted to discourage hitch-hiking, describing it as "unsoldierly."

Middleboro Blackout—One of the most complete blackout tests yet attempted in Massachusetts was carried out in Middleboro last night when practically the entire population of the town of 8,000 persons co-operated with Army and local officials in making the experiment a success. For ten minutes between 9:50 and 10 p. m. factory, home, store, and automobile lights were dimmed or shut off while anti-aircraft lights from Camp Edwards pierced the skies in search of two planes theoretically bombing the town. Civilian defense corps members patrolled all streets and approaching highways, except Route 28, warning of the test. Battery A of the Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) from Camp Edwards using searchlights, sound detectors, and a field radio took part in the test.

Hurry! Hurry!
DON'T MISS THIS TASTE-TEMPTING TREAT FOR MAY
25¢ THE PINT

BLACK RASPBERRY
ICE CREAM
IN THE NEW Sealtest PINT PACKAGE
It's made with the juiciest and most flavorful of raspberries—the *black* raspberry. And all the refreshing, tangy flavor that nature puts into these berries we bring out in this grand Flavor-of-the-Month. Yessir! Sealtest Black Raspberry Ice Cream is something you *sure* don't want to miss. Ask for it at our dealers' either in bulk or in the new Sealtest Pint Package.
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Sealtest, Inc. and this company are under the same ownership
Don't miss Rudy Vallee in the Sealtest Radio Show, Thursdays, 10 P.M., e.d.t., NBC Red Network

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School Committee Chairman Outlines Problems and Aims

Fourth in a series of six discussions of Boston's City Government presented by the Boston League of Women Voters. Today's interview is with Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Boston School Committee. The views expressed are Mr. White's and not necessarily those of the League.

By Garda Brown Wise
Formerly Executive Secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters

Joseph C. White, in his fourth year on the School Committee and in his second year as Chairman, was well qualified to give us a picture of the Committee from many angles. He greeted us cordially.

We plunged into our first question. "Exactly what does your Department do?"

"Well, the School Committee chooses the officers of the Board, appoints teachers, members of the supervising staff, custodians, and other employees; fixes compensation; makes appropriations of money for the maintenance of the public schools and also for alteration and repair of school buildings and for additional school accommodations; adopts textbooks, etc."

"Now, in working out these duties, Mr. White, of what in your administration do you feel most proud?"

"The manner in which the School Department is meeting the present national defense emergency. We started July 15, 1940. Within a month we had opened five trade school plants for 24 hours a day, during summer vacations, and after regular hours during the term, for use by the Government in the training of defense workers."

Six Trade Schools

"How many such are there now?"

"Six—in Hyde Park, East Boston, South Boston, Vocational High and Opportunity, Mechanic Arts High, and the Boston Trade School."

"How many pupils are there?"

"There are 350 pupils now. That number will be increased."

"Do you stress defense training for regular pupils as well?"

"We do. We have also placed great emphasis upon retraining of former pupils in special fields."

"I see. How is this financed? There must have been a tremendous amount of new equipment required."

"It is financed by the Federal Government."

"What is taught in these Defense Classes?"

"Drafting, welding, machine-shop work of all kinds."

"Do you plan to equip more schools?"

"Yes, The Brighton High School, East Boston High School, and the Teachers' College. We plan to care for approximately 12 more classes."

"Are there any more points in your administration of which you are particularly proud?"

Opportunity School

"We are proud of the establishment of a Vocational High and Opportunity School without expanded cost to the school system."

"What is an opportunity school?"

"It specializes in the education of those boys and girls who have not made the grade in high school, or who wish specific training in short unit courses as preparation for work.

"Do the pupils go because they want special help?"

"Yes, in many cases. Others are advised to attend after careful study of each individual case. At the Vocational High and Opportunity School the children receive more individual attention. There are smaller classes and specially trained teachers."

"You mentioned the fact that the Vocational high and Opportunity School was provided without enlarging the school budget."

"May I ask what your total budget was?"

"Approximately $16,400,000, of which 91.7 per cent was for salaries and only 8.1 per cent for material and supplies. In the last three years, we have saved out of the 8.1 per cent nearly $1,000,000."

"Do you feel that the decreasing school population helps in this respect?"

"No, the tendency to move away from the congested areas has resulted in decreased school population in the central schools, but this is balanced by the need for additions to school buildings in some of the outlying sections of Boston. It all adds up to the same thing in the end."

123,000 Pupils

"How many pupils are there now?"

"One hundred and twenty-three thousand is the entire school population."

"So far we've looked on the bright side. Let us turn the picture around and look for a moment at the defects of the present system. In other words, what is your greatest need?"

"I'll stick to just two things," said Mr. White. "One is an extension of additional facilities for pupils who wish a training in industrial education—such as extension of airplane mechanics, trade and mechanic arts. The second is an expansion of vocational guidance work in schools."

"Mr. White, have you any children?"

Mr. White sat up, a bit startled.

"Why, yes," he said, "we have four children. They are the greatest argument I know for vocational guidance in the schools."

"What do you hope they will learn at school?"

Mr. White leaned back in his chair. He smiled.

Wants Children 'Regular'

"That is the pith of the whole problem, is it not? I'll have to think for a moment. That's a fairly sweeping question."

"Well, let's see. I'd like them to be honest and sincere. I'd like them to learn to be "regular"—by that I mean tolerant, and understanding of the other fellow's difficulties. I'd like them to be responsible. And, finally, I'd like them to be successful. I'd like to have them find the work for which they are best fitted."

"Back to vocational guidance again. We can't get away from it, can we?"

"Well, at least we agree on its importance."

"And now, Mr. White, you've been most kind about answering our questions. Won't you ask us one? And by 'us' I mean all of Boston. What question would you like to pass on to all Bostonians?"

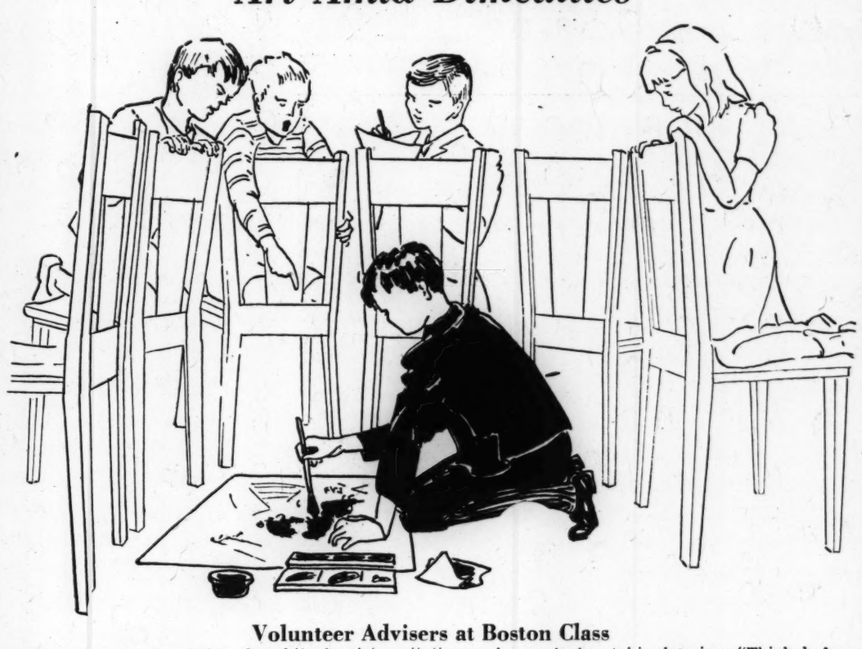
"May I put my question in three parts?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Well, first I'd like to ask: What do you think of the wisdom of maintaining a Teachers' College in the City of Boston? Second, Should there be a State Teachers' College located in Boston? And, third. Should there be a Junior College established in Boston?"

Those are interesting questions. "The Christian Science Monitor has agreed to print answers which seem significant. Thank you for giving us so much of your time, Mr. White. We have received an excellent picture of the School Committee's aims and its problems."

Art Amid Difficulties



Volunteer Advisers at Boston Class

This youngster wanted to do a bit of quiet cogitation as he worked out his drawing. "Think before you put anything on the paper" is a watchword at the Saturday drawing classes at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where an exhibition of the children's work is now being held. The boy shown in the sketch, who felt the need of concentrating his attention, went into a corner and barricaded himself with chairs. Although some of the other children came to watch him, he was not distracted, and kept on thinking and working. P. S. The picture turned out to be one of the best he had ever done!

Farms of N. E. Face Serious Lack of Labor

New England farms are facing a labor shortage which is just as serious in its way as anything in defense industry. The New England Council disclosed today that from 10 to 35 per cent of the normal farm labor supply in this section has been absorbed by industry or the Selective Service and that farmers have been able to find only one new hand for every two they have lost.

Surveys, conducted in recent months by State and Federal agricultural agencies in collaboration with the New England Council, show that farm operations in this section are threatened with curtailment unless the labor situation improves. With planting now under way and harvesting only a few months off, farm owners are even more uneasy about the unavailability of seasonal help than about the loss of regular help, which many of them have already sustained.

Farm wages are moving upward, according to the Council, and high wage regions appear to be losing slightly fewer men. Every county surveyed reports a growing shortage of agricultural labor.

In the face of this dilemma, the Vermont extension service is urging farmers to buy labor-saving machinery, to farm their land intensively, and to give up crops which compete for seasonal labor.

Tax Rate Reductions Reported In 84 Bay State Communities

Eighty-four Massachusetts communities, including eight cities, thus far have reported tax rate decreases for 1941, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed today.

Increases over the 1940 level have been reported by two cities and 55 towns, Mr. Long added. Twenty-two towns have decided to retain their 1940 figure for another year.

The $51 rate reported by the town of Hinsdale is the largest thus far this year. This represents a $7 increase over last year. To date Gosnold's $15 figure is the lowest. Last year the town's rate was $16.

A total of 29 cities and 159 towns have not announced their 1941 rates. The latest communities to set their 1941 levies are as follows:

	1941	1940
*Agawam	32.40	32.40
Arlington	34.80	35.80
Ashburnham	40.00	34.90
ATTLEBORO	34.20	34.70
Barnstable	23.00	23.00
Barre	42.00	41.00
Berlin	27.80	28.80
Bernardston	27.50	23.00
BEVERLY	37.20	35.40
Bolton	32.00	30.00
Bourne	29.00	26.70
Bridgewater	43.50	44.60
Cheshire	34.00	40.00
Concord	34.60	36.60
Duxbury	22.30	22.50
E. Longmeadow	33.20	32.60
Eastham	25.50	27.00
FITCHBURG	38.00	39.60
Framingham	32.90	33.00
Franklin	32.80	30.00
Hampden	36.00	36.00
Hanover	35.00	41.00
*Hanson	35.00	35.00
Hingham	24.50	26.00
*Hinsdale	51.00	44.00
*Holden	33.40	36.00
Hopedale	24.00	25.00
Huntington	38.50	34.00
Lenox	32.00	32.00
Merrimac	46.00	50.00
Milton	26.00	26.40
Nantucket	26.00	25.00
New Braintree	31.31	33.00
NEWTON	28.00	29.20
N. Brookfield	38.00	36.00
North Adams	38.00	37.00
NORTHAMPTON	31.00	31.30
Northboro	33.80	37.80
Norwell	38.00	36.00
Orleans	24.20	25.00
Pepperell	31.00	32.00
Randolph	39.60	42.60
Reading	34.80	35.20
Rehoboth	32.00	34.00
Rutland	27.40	24.40
Scituate	33.60	32.40
Spencer	40.00	44.00
Stoughton	36.40	34.20
Topsfield	24.00	24.00
Upton	41.00	37.60
Uxbridge	37.00	37.40
Wakefield	31.40	34.40
Washington	24.00	24.60
Wellesley	20.90	21.90
Wenham	18.80	18.80
W. Boylston	31.00	28.00
W. Stockbridge	37.00	35.00
Westport	35.60	37.60
Wilbraham	32.00	31.00
Williamsburg	38.00	30.00
Williamstown	30.00	28.30

*Unofficial.
Cities in capitals.

Learners Plea Granted Mills

Employment of learners in the textile industry at wages less than the minimum required by Federal law has been made permissible by the Wage and Hour Division, it is announced here by Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director.

The change allows the retraining, when experienced workers are not available, of newly hired employees who may have had experience in some other occupation or on some other product in another mill.

Connecticut's State Budget Awaits Action

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22—The biggest State budget in Connecticut history is on the desks of legislators in Hartford this week. The most important positions within the power of the Governor to appoint, and those which pay the largest salaries, have been filled. An agreement is reported between Republicans and Democrats on division of the scores of town and city court judgeships which the Assembly parcels out biennially, so adjournment day, early in June, is in sight.

This has been a spending Legislature. Gov. Robert A. Hurley at the start of the season submitted a record high budget to the Assembly. The Appropriations Committee has gone farther than the Governor. The maintenance budget now ready for a vote totals $62,000,000 for the biennium, as expenditures of the general fund, exclusive of highways. In addition nearly $2,000,000 in capital outlay measures has already been voted or reported favorably by the committee. Still being studied are requests for $750,000 more in buildings.

The Assembly is providing funds for three new trade schools, part of the expanding program of the State to train men for defense industries. They will be at Norwich, New Haven and Waterbury. An armory will be built at the University of Connecticut at a cost of $300,000. The new Defense Council gets an appropriation of $100,000 a year, considerably more than the Governor recommended for it. A new program of aid to dependent children, administered with Federal Social Security assistance, will call for expenditure of $3,000,000 in the next two years, but the State share will be only $650,000.

Turned down, at least so far as their present status is concerned, are requests for other buildings at the University of Connecticut, an armory for New London, a dormitory at the State Prison Farm, and numerous buildings at State institutions. A $15,000 swimming pool for the Meriden School for Boys, correctional institution for juvenile offenders, will not be built.

Some Surprises

The Governor's appointments contained some surprises even to his own Democratic followers. The name of William J. Cox for State Highway Commissioner went to the Assembly as the Governor's choice for one of the State's biggest jobs, after almost unanimous predictions in political sources that Mr. Cox would be dropped. Nominally a Democrat, Commissioner Cox never has been active in politics, and had no backing from political organizations. His record as an engineer and administrator had won him support of newspapers and in the Legislature.

Compensation

The Judiciary Committee, which tackles some of the most complex legislation of every session, is taking credit for leading the country in an "improvement" of unemployment compensation machinery. The changes approved in Connecticut this year are believed new, not only in Connecticut but in any State.

Taxes paid by Connecticut employers go to Washington, and $53,000,000 has been accumulated there to the credit of Connecticut since the law went into effect in 1936. Under the new scheme, $40,000,000 is set as a "normal" figure for this reserve. As long as the reserve is above $40,000,000 there will be higher benefit rates to workers who are unemployed, and lower taxes on employers. If the fund drops below $40,000,000, the situation is reversed. Benefits go down and taxes go up.

That is the effect. It is not a change in tax rates, actually, since these are established in Federal law. What changes is the reduction allowed to employers under Connecticut's merit rating plan. Employers who lay off few workers and thus are responsible for little drain on the reserve fund, will gain from greater discounts during "good" times when the reserve fund is high.

W. Hemisphere Export Losses Offset by Home Trade Gains

Foreign Trade Flashes

Export losses experienced by Western Hemispheric trade as a result of the war, appear to have been more than offset by increased domestic demand for many items, according to Harold P Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During the first 10 months of 1940, for instance, 270,000 more Canadian-made automobile tires—exclusive of military requirements—were sold in the Dominion, than during the similar period of 1939, although exports declined by 237,000, he said. In Brazil, the development of a large and rapidly growing domestic market, and crop loans to farmers in the interior, have resulted in a gratifying retail position in that country.

Productive capacity of Canada's rubber manufacturing industry is being taxed to the limit to meet the increasing demand for tires and tubes for both civilian and military use. Although the Dominion's formerly extensive export trade in tires has been reduced sharply since the outbreak of war, this curtailment has been more than offset by the increased domestic demand. The Minister of Munitions and Supply recently said that Canadian factories soon would be producing 60 mechanized units a day, a development which would require for initial equipment at least 3,000 tires and tubes daily. At the beginning of the current year there were registered in Canada 1,666,883 motor vehicles requiring replacements of tires and tubes.

Busy Brazil Retailing

The relatively high level on which retail business in Brazil has been carried on during the current year, has been a source of surprise to Brazilian business circles in view of the presumed effect of the appreciably curtailed export trade on the Nation's general economy. Commodity sales in January and February are running ahead of a year ago.

More Cuban Sponges

Shipments of sponges from Cuba to the United States during 1940 were valued at $480,162, the largest figure recorded since 1929, when such shipments reached a valuation of $684,224, according to official Cuban statistics. Sponges sent to other countries from Cuba brought the total sponge exports from Cuba for 1940 to a value of $547,173, compared with $468,268 in 1939. Normally, between 50 and 60 per cent of Cuban sponge exports are destined for the United States, the remainder going to Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

Japanese Tool Plant

Construction of a new machine tool plant at the works of the Japan Steel Company at Tobata, is being pushed with all possible speed. Some of the large machine tools probably will be imported from Germany, instead of from the United States as originally planned, it is understood. It is said that the new plant will be capable of manufacturing machine tools of any size in sufficient quantity to obviate Japan's dependence on foreign sources for such items.

German Loading Rules

In a move to expedite highway transport of freight in Germany, official regulations are reported to have been issued setting a definite time limit on loading and unloading of trucks. In the case of loading, the time limit begins to run from the moment set for the beginning of the operation. If loading or unloading is undertaken at several places for the same consignor or consignee, the time limit runs from the moment the vehicle arrives at the first loading or unloading station.

You may be paying 71¢ A QUART for the motor oil you're using

Experts say the average car owner pays $25 a year for repairs that proper lubrication would have prevented. If you use 60 quarts of oil a year, that's the equal of 41¢ per quart for repairs. Add the 30¢ you pay for oil and there you have an actual cost of 71¢.

Why pay that terrible toll? Jenney Solvenoil* gives you the lubrication safety you need—at 30¢, not 71¢! Jenney Solvenoil* is the Extreme Pressure oil—100% pure Pennsylvania improved by a patented process to make it *cling* to metal under every driving heat and speed

Pressures that would squeeze out old-fashioned oil can't damage Solvenoil—its tough film is always on the job to protect every moving motor part.

Solvenoil costs no more than any first-grade oil but it protects better. Use it with Jenney Solvenized Gasoline and get a new idea of how powerful and economical your car can be.

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Broadway Does Take New Talents—Art Exhibitions in Boston

More Than 50 Make Debuts On the Stage This Season

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Those stagestruck young people who lunch on hope and fountain specials in the Times Square theater district may be encouraged—and even surprised—to learn that more than 50 newcomers of one sort or another appeared behind Broadway footlights this season for the first time in their lives.

Comparatively, this is not a large number. It is multiplied many times over by those who knock longingly and persistently upon Broadway's door. But the fact that at least 50 people got past the outer gate, through the first reading, into the cast, and up to the opening night of 36 productions does refute some of those charges about bolted doors and managers impervious to a fresh face.

The figure of 50 marks those players whose parts were important enough to earn them a biographical mention at the end of the playbill. A complete numbering, which would be more difficult to make, might show that 100 or more actors and actresses entered into full Broadway membership in the course of the season now ending.

* * *

It must not be inferred that all "newcomers" are young or that a number of them are without previous experience, sometimes imposing. Some of them, like Margaret Tallichet, Victor Mature, Jo Ann Sayers, John Lodge, and Gordon Jones, have come from the films. Else Argal, Oscar Karlweis, Paul Hernried, and Lydia St. Clair are gifts of the European theater and Hitler. Radio, the summer theater, what is left of the road, and what is left of inland stock have produced their share of actors and actresses.

The dance contributed Katherine Dunham to "Cabin in the Sky," and Eugene Loring to "The Beautiful People." Don Freeman of the latter production is probably the only player on Broadway this season who never appeared as an actor previously anywhere in anything. Mr. Freeman was well prepared for his principal task of playing the cornet in William Saroyan's new play. He was a member of various jazz bands in the days before he began painting and drawing the New York theater.

The point remains that newcomers do gain entrance.

And it is a point to be remembered the next time a disappointed young person confronts you with a favorite reprise which does something like this: "They ask you if you've had any experience and when you say, 'no,' they tell you to go out and get some experience and then come back."

There is no denying that the foregoing paradox has jostled out of managers' offices many a trembling aspirant with a scrapbook of fine press notices and the well wishing of the folks back in Paducah. But the same trembling aspirant may one day "get a break" after summer stock engagements, working on plays during the winter with a group of eager and likeminded youngsters, or perhaps some regular coaching if finances allow.

* * *

Betsy Blair was cast as the heroine of "The Beautiful People" because William Saroyan, its author-producer-director, walked into a restaurant where she was having lunch with Gene Kelly, who was important to Mr. Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life." The amenities were scarcely over when Mr. Saroyan engaged Miss Blair.

Last season at the offices of the Theater Guild, Elizabeth Fraser opened a door by mistake and walked into, not only Alfred Lunt and Robert E. Sherwood but also the important ingénue role of "There Shall Be No Night," which she has been playing ever since. Florence MacMichael was up on a ladder painting scenery for a summer theater when she was asked to substitute for a member of the cast trying out "Out of the Frying Pan."

Such casting makes good copy but it is by no means typical. The way into the professional theater is a matter of great patience, singleness of purpose, perseverance, work, courage in the face of repeated indifference—and, if possible, talent. That is the precious gift.

No guaranteed means of entry into the acting profession has yet been invented but individual case histories here and there show how careers are begun. Perry Wilson, one of the more exceptional of the new actresses, made her Broadway debut in January in "The Cream in the Well," by Lynn Riggs. Miss Wilson began preparing for the great event more than six years ago. After being president of her New Jersey high school drama club, she studied with Mme. Tamara Daykarhanova. In the summer of 1936 she entered her first professional employment with an engagement at the Newport, R. I., summer theater. During the ensuing years, she has continued studying, has helped put on plays in a garage loft with a group calling itself The American Actors Company, and has had further summer stock, radio, and television experience.

* * *

Another newcomer, Anne Burr of the "Native Son" cast, came to New York from Sweet Briar College in 1938 and worked for eight months as a Powers model. Miss Burr was also heard over the radio. Her first theater job was in the Group Theater's production of "The Quiet City," by Irwin Shaw, which played three Sunday night performances but never opened commercially. Like many another young actor and actress, Miss Burr landed on Flushing Meadows as an employee of the World's Fair Corporation for a summer. Instead of going back for the second year, Miss Burr joined the summer theater at Rye Beach, where she appeared with Frances Farmer and Florence Reed. She almost played the ingenue role in "The Talley Method" but was replaced in Baltimore, only to find—the day after returning to New York—that she was wanted to read for Mary Dalton in "Native Son."

Claire Nieson, the final choice for the above-mentioned "Talley Method" part, was also a newcomer this season. Playing a brief role, she made a favorable impression in a short-lived mystery play, "Cue for Passion." Phyllis Avery, one of the winsome young ladies of "Charley's Aunt," came fresh to her assignment from last year's graduating class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Among those who have been given their first opportunity to speak lines before a New York audience this year, a few other young players turn out to have made an impression—Richard Sisson, Katherine Wiman, Horton Heath, Barbara Bel Geddes, Jo Ann Sayers, Joan Carrol, Fred Kelly, Anne Blyth, and Gordon Jones.

* * *

The task of getting an entrée is followed by the more difficult business of staying on Broadway. A Broadway job and its ticket to the future—the precious Equity card—are not in themselves insurance against quick closings, forgetful producers, and the widespread unemployment situation in the theater. Legitimate productions have dropped steadily from 302 in the season of 1926-7 to 110 in 1938-39 and 97 in 1938-40. It appears quite possible that the current season will establish a new low somewhere in the vicinity of 75.

Equity has recently raised its initiation fee from $25 to $100. At the same time, the minimum pay of any actor, neophyte or veteran, was increased to $50 a week. One of the reasons for the new initiation fee was the desire of certain Equity members to close the books to new members for a period of two years or so. Fortunately, the suggestion was not followed. The newcomers continue to arrive—and depart.

What happens to them after the exhilaration of that very first "first night," how many persist in their careers and how many drop out, how many go to Hollywood, what percentage manage to maintain a financially independent existence working in the theater—these are questions on which research could be applied to the general advantage.

Talbot; Marcus Blechman; Alfredo Valente

Newcomers to Broadway

Top, left, Phyllis Avery in "Charley's Aunt"; center, Eugene Loring in "The Beautiful People"; right, Florence MacMichael in "Out of the Frying Pan"; right center, Ted Donaldson in "Life With Father"; lower left, Barbara Bel Geddes in "Out of the Frying Pan"; lower right, Betsy Blair in "The Beautiful People."

Arbit Blatas Paintings Shown at Vose Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings by Arbit Blatas will be on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through June 7. The artist arrived in New York about a year ago from Paris, where he had gained recognition. He has exhibited in New York.

There is something of the essence of France in Mr. Blatas' pictures. Though too young to have known Pissarro, or Monet, or Renoir, his work shows their devoted attentiveness to the charms of the countryside, city prospects, parks, bridges, gardens, shops, and people. Mr. Blatas came to Paris as a young man from Lithuania, and like so many others thrived in the artistic climate

Mr. Blatas paints from feeling. His pictures are Impressionistic in the more casual sense, for Impressionism is a calculated and objective style. Painters of late have combined the traits of Impressionism and Expressionism. They feel no obligation to be theoretically consistent. They employ the illusory effect of Impressionism, and resort to heavy accentuation, color extravagance and distortions of Expressionism. What they choose to convey is something which enhances, intensifies, illumines a sight or object seen. Their success depends chiefly upon profundity of idea and quality of sensibility.

Mr. Blatas' pictures of landscapes possess that intensified quality, imparting the feeling of the springtime verdure, the wintry cold. Sometimes Mr. Blatas achieves an effect through richly contrived masses, sometimes through a rhythmical line. The latter furnishes the evasive vibrant and supple outlines in still-lifes. His portraits are among the more interesting works. The many studies of his little daughter, Dorotheé, are done with varying color schemes. The full length portrait of Mme. Luba Kadison is for us the handsomest picture in the display. The colors are deep, translucent and gem-like.

At his best Mr. Blatas is a superb colorist. His choice of pigment is judicious and efficient and in good taste. The gift for color is something that cannot be taught. However many a youthful painter in Boston would benefit from studying Mr. Blatas' canvases. They would see how pictures of berries become more succulent, how blossoms become more aromatic, textures more luscious, and portraits more keen, through thoughtfully adjusted colors.

* * *

Lynn Art Club

At the Hill and Welch Galleries in Lynn there is currently on view the thirty-second exhibition of the Lynn Art Club.

The effort to bring this organization back to its earlier size and community significance has already shown results in an exhibition of some twelve dozen works by native painters. This is a creditable showing. The exhibits include oils, water colors, drawings and prints. Some of the contributions come from hobby artists.

Centers of art activity conform to a certain pattern. Inclusive groups like the Lynn Art Club have a democratic policy, and reach out to all citizens of the community of kindred interest. Among the artists are trained and skilled performers; there are also self-educated painters who can turn out a rather pleasing picture. Under these conditions, the approach of a critic alters somewhat and the group effort is estimated for its social value, for its effectiveness in promoting amiability, good will, and mutual appreciation. It is gratifying to find so many citizens willing to subject themselves to the discipline of making a picture. The Lynn group contains a large percentage of performers who ignore the easier path and who paint neatly, clearly, and unostentatiously. They find some delectable spot, a stretch of strand, a cove, a wharf, and they paint it with logic and consistency. They try to impart something of their delight in the theme, and more, the quaintness, or tranquility, or poetic association which attracted them to it.

Among exhibitors are Edith D. Fenelon, president; Philemon Lewis, David Abrahams, Prudence Potter, Laurence Rainford, Alice E. Leslie, Mina Benz Hoffman, Laurence Rainford, Lillian T. Badger, Arthur J. Hammond, G. Walter Sprenger, Bessy Creighton, Claudia LaR. Preston, and Cecil Palmer. Some sculptures by Doris Appel enhance the exhibition greatly.

Stage News

"Women Aren't Angels," concluding its engagement at the Wilbur Theater Saturday night, will go to New Haven for the first three days of next week. The opening in New York is now scheduled for June 2.

* * *

It is reported in New York that C. Aubrey Smith will star in "Old English" at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis during the week of July 7, and that Paul Robeson will be seen at the same theater in "The Emperor Jones" during the week of July 28. . . . At Marblehead it seems that Ruth Gordon will be seen in the cast of "The Yellow Jacket" with Alexander Woolcott and Harpo Marx during the week of Aug. 11.

* * *

Tom Powers will appear at the Martha's Vineyard Playhouse in a revival of "Rip Van Winkle." The date of the engagement is not announced.

* * *

The Harvard Student Union Theater will give Aristophanes' "Peace" at Sanders' Theater, Friday evening. Among the undergraduate contributors to the production are William Abrahams, who has prepared the verse choruses, Leonard Bernstein who has written an original score, and John Holabird and Howard Turner, who have collaborated on modern costumes and set.

* * *

The Beacon Light Opera Company, a club of Gilbert and Sullivan admirers, will present "The Gondoliers" in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, tonight and Friday evening.

Tonight at the Pops

"Rakóczy" March from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Academic Festival Overture ..... Brahms
Adagio for Three Violoncellos and Orchestra ..... Popper
Soloists: Gerard Haft, Esther Parshley, Olivia Silberberg
Piano Concerto in C major (K. 467) ..... Mozart
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... Strauss
Night and Day ..... Porter
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Fourth Week of Pop Concerts

The Pop Concerts in Symphony Hall will enter next week upon the fourth week of their fifty-sixth season. At the Sunday night concert, E. Power Biggs, organist, will appear as soloist with the orchestra. Mikhail Sheyne, Russian pianist, will make his Pops debut on Tuesday night in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto. Sheyne was born in Petrograd, studied there and in Moscow, making a career for himself in eastern Europe and the Orient before he came to America in 1937, when he appeared in New York, Boston, and other cities. Howard Goding, pianist, a Pops soloist of past seasons, will be heard on Saturday, May 31, in Liszt's E-flat Concerto. There will be no concert on June 1. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, May 25, at 8:30

Overture to "Abu Hassan" ..... Weber
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Karelian Rhapsody ..... Klami
Concerto in F major (No. 1) for Organ and Orchestra ..... Handel
Sonata in C major (No. 12) for Orchestra with Organ ..... Mozart
Concerto in One Movement for Organ and String Orchestra with Kettle Drums ..... Poulenc
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Bach Goes to Town" ..... Alec Templeton
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Monday, May 26

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Chester," New England Revolutionary Hymn ..... William Billings
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
"Entrance of the Gladiators" ..... Fucik

Tuesday, May 27

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Scherzo from the Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Bolero ..... Ravel
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Mikhail Sheyne
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prevost
Fifth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Wednesday, May 28

"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Herold
"Spring," for String Orchestra ..... Grieg
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Ballett Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Danse ..... Debussy-Ravel
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Briar Rose" Waltz, from "Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
American Patrol ..... Meacham

Thursday, May 29

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Song of India ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"Music of the Spheres," Waltzes ..... Josef Strauss
Ballet Suite from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Pop Goes the Weasel. Arranged by Cailliet
Prelude in G minor ..... Rachmaninoff
"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman

Friday, May 30

Second Connecticut March ..... Reeves
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged by Pochon
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Largo ..... Handel
Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" ..... Morton Gould
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Saturday, May 31

Overture to "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 1, in E-flat ..... Liszt
Soloist: Howard Goding
Songs by Colby Junior College Glee Club
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," from "Roberta" ..... Kern
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Carnival Ballet Group

Senia Russakoff will present his Carnival Ballet Group in three new ballets — "Tchaikowskyana," "La Fille du Mandarin," and "Noir, Rouge et Blanc"—at Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, June 4.

Alicia Langford is the featured dancer, to be supported by a large cast including Patricia Horn, Sydelle Silver, Brunswick Frost, Arthur Symon, and Shirley Diamond.

Sydney S. Cahan is the musical director, pianist, and composer of the music for "La Fille du Mandarin" and "Noir, Rouge et Blanc."

Dance News

Plans have been made for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo to come to the Boston Opera House for five days, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 7. Several new ballets, now in preparation, will be presented in Boston before they are performed in New York.

* * *

Nathalie Krassovska of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will appear as guest artist at Adolphe Robicheau's dance recital this evening in Jordan Hall. She will dance a Chopin variation, "Flight" with Mr. Robicheau, and a solo Adagio, and will appear with Mr. Robicheau's concert group in his ballet "Chopin Cycle."

At Civic Repertory

"Proud Valley," which comes to the Civic Repertory Friday, tells the story of a Welsh mining town, with Paul Robeson to play the leading role and to sing five songs. There is also music by the Eisteddfod Chorus of Blaondy. The cast includes Janet Johnson, Simon Lack, and Rachel Thomas. The film was made in Wales by Michael Balcom.

At the Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix, beginning Friday, will include several travel pictures. Among them will be "Adventures in Alaska," prepared by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.; "Fishing in the South Seas"; "India's Sacred Ganges"; and views of the foreign quarters in New York. Also on the program will be a color cartoon, a musical comedy with Eddie Foy, Jr., and half an hour of newsreels.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop Concert at 8:30.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Dance program entitled "Theater Night in Classical Ballet Form," presented by Adolphe Robicheau and his concert dancers. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35. "Charlie Chaplin on Parade." 12, 2:10, 4:25, 6:35, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "That Night in Rio." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:35, 4:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barry and Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Thunder in the East," Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:45. "Love and Hisses," Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Constance Moore. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:05. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Knockout." 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 9:05 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:35.

RKO Boston—
"I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen and Joan Woodbury. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. "Red Head," Johnny Downs and June Lang. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:10, 5:05, 9.

Scollay—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Knockout." 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Crisis in the Atlantic." "Alaskan Springtime." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Freddie Martin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "The U. S. Navy's New Atlantic Patrol," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Popular Science," latest newsreels. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Voice in the Dark," Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy," James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, and Fay Wray. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "The Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 8. **Allston:** "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Malaie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 4:15, 7:55. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2:15, 5:55, 9:17. **Cleveland Circle:** "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Jennie." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin and Gene Tierney. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. **Dorchester:** "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Secret Evidence." 2. Continuous 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:10, 9:25. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:04, 8:22. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 6:45, 10:25.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 8:22. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:33, 7, 9:50. **Park:** "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Victory," Fredric March. 1:45 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:06, 9:21. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:54, 8:09.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Son of Monte Cristo," "Meet the Chump." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 8:15. "Here Comes Happiness." 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Raffles." David Niven. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dead Men Tell," 2:05, 5:13, 8:21. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26. **Mystic:** "A Man Betrayed," J. Wayne. 1:55, 7:50. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:20, 9:15. **Maplewood:** "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:30. **Orpheum:** "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Blonde Inspiration." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:30, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 8. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:06, 9:21.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Footsteps in the Dark," Erol Flynn. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Flight from Destiny," G. Fitzgerald. 3:50, 8:30. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2:25, 6:50, 10. **Strand:** "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:04, 8:22. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 6:45, 10:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:10, 9. "San Francisco Docks." 2, 7:50.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "So Ends Our Night," "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ride On, Vaquero." "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. "The Girl in the News." Emlyn Williams and Margaret Lockwood. **Strand:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 2:08, 8:08. "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 3:51, 9:51. **Revere:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 1:46, 9:46. "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "A Chump at Oxford," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "The Mad Doctor." 2 and 8. **Central:** "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Slightly Tempted." 3 and 8. **Strand:** "Buck Privates," Abbot and Costello. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Back Street," Charles Boyer. "Her First Romance." 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Life With Henry." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray and Donald McBride. 2:09, 7:54. "Land of Liberty." 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Saint at Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Night Train." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Out West With the Peppers," Edith Fellows. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:34, 8:04. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:40 P. M.

'Tender and Beautiful'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, May 22, 1941

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Sixteen

A few days after Mr. Waltham had gone, Aunt Sarah came to lunch with a letter in her hand. "I don't remember anybody named Flemming Stout," she said, "and yet he writes me saying that he has been here and would like to come again. He says he was here when Thomas Waltham came to lunch and calls it 'a very enjoyable occasion.' Who could he be?"

"Why, don't you remember, Aunt Sarah?" Sylvia said at once. "There was a big man, with a puffy necktie, who talked all the time and everyone listened to him. We—we thought that he was Mr. Waltham." She blushed a little, for she and Larry still felt embarrassed over all that had happened on that day. Aunt Sarah remembered.

"Oh, yes, he was visiting at Thomas Waltham's sister's, and she had to bring him. I remember how tiresome he was, taking up all the time by talking so much that Mr. Waltham had no chance to say a word. I had forgotten all about him."

"But he must know a great deal about pictures," Larry said.

"As I remember, he is a dealer, not an art critic and certainly not a painter." Aunt Sarah was searching in her memory. "Yes, that was what somebody said about him afterward, that he is too much interested in making a profit on pictures to have very sound opinions about them. But he likes to talk as though he were a great judge of painting. Well, I can't see why in the world he would want to come back. I will have to write to him to drop in some time when he is in the neighborhood, I suppose."

Sylvia saw her writing the note that afternoon, for Aunt Sarah was

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry were making a long visit with Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home. Their mother, her sister Lydia, had gone back to teach in her old school while their father tried out a new job. They had become fast friends of John Highbury, Aunt Sarah's nephew and artist neighbor, and had helped to reconcile the aunt and nephew, whom family differences had long estranged. They were keenly interested in the picture John was painting which he hoped would be the best thing he had ever done.

full of hospitable kindness, and was always very precise about her invitations. But they thought no more of Mr. Flemming Stout, for when John Highbury came to dinner that evening he had a plan to lay before Aunt Sarah.

"You know," he said, "I have been thinking that things must be very hard for Lydia, working away at her school, with her children here and with Bob away. I have thought of something that you could do for her."

"Surely you remember that I have tried to help Lydia a dozen times, and she never would let me," Aunt Sarah answered a little stiffly.

A Plan for Aunt Sarah

"This isn't the same kind of thing," Johnny explained. "I think she must be perishing with loneliness. Why don't you go to see her, give her a little of your time, a little of your company. You could tell her all about the children, that is much better than letters. And you can tell her what has happened between you and me. She will be rejoiced to think that our family is solidly united again. It wouldn't be right to take the children out of school, and it is too far for a week end. But it would do her all the good in the world to see you."

Perhaps it was at the back of Johnny's mind that it would do Aunt Sarah good too, for she looked happy and excited and pretty, just as she sat there thinking it over.

"I would love to go," she announced with sudden decision and began to make ready at once.

Two days later she was off. She left elaborate directions with Mrs. Hoskins for running the house and watching over the children. John was to come down often to keep an eye on them, also. It was very cold and the first really heavy snow was beginning to come down as Matthews drove her away to the station.

The evening of the next day John Highbury came down to dinner. More snow had fallen in the afternoon, but when they got up from the table and Sylvia looked out of the window she saw that the sky was clearing and the moon was shining, cold and brilliant, high in the sky. Johnny came to look out beside her.

"On a night like this," he said, "we used to get out the toboggans and slide down the hill. It is a good run from the top of the orchard down to the road, if the snow is deep enough. Your mother was a famous tobogganer. I do believe they are still there, hung to the rafters in the barn. Would you like to get them out and try sliding again?"

Would they? The day had been a little dull; they had really missed Aunt Sarah badly and this was a glorious way to raise their spirits once more. They ran for caps and sweaters and mittens and in a very few minutes were tramping up the hill beside Johnny. The toboggans were there, just as they had been left when one family grew up, and put them away to wait for another. One of them was too badly warped and split to be of any use, but the other was stout and whole. Johnny fitted it with new ropes, then showed them how to sit, settled himself to steer and launched out on the smooth, white slope that ran unbroken from the upper edge of the orchard all the way down to the road.

Toboggans on the Hill

It was the grandest sport that they had ever tried. Up and down they went, up and down. John let Larry steer presently, showing the two how to touch their feet and how to tip their bodies and swing their weight as the swift sled turned in a long curve. It was easy to learn; Larry could soon manage almost as well as John. They were most unwilling to go in when he finally said it was bedtime.

"If the snow holds we will have another slide," he promised. "Not tomorrow, I have to work too hard tomorrow. But the next day surely."

It snowed more the next morning, so that Matthew had some trouble in getting them to and from school, since the road was so soft and deep. The early winter darkness had already fallen when they got home. Just after they came in the telephone rang. A message came up from the village station, saying that there was a visitor there for Aunt Sarah. When it was explained that she was away from home, the newcomer still asked if he might come up and be put up for the night, since it would be hard to get a train back again until tomorrow. Mrs. Hoskins sent Matthews, grumbling heavily, to bring the guest up from the town.

"It's you will have to do the honors, with the mistress not here," she told the children.

Their faces fell when they saw that the visitor was no other than Mr. Flemming Stout, who must have started the moment he got Aunt Sarah's note, without taking time to settle with her as to a special day. He was as impressive looking as ever, in an enormous fuzzy overcoat and a very big and bright silk muffler. Matthews, before he took the car away to the garage, remarked very firmly to Mrs. Hoskins that the road was much too slippery to be safe for a car, and that he, for one, was not going to drive over it again until it had melted or been ploughed out.

The guest had dinner with Sylvia and Larry and they talked most of the time about John Highbury.

"Waltham said something about him," Mr. Stout observed. "He said Highbury was busy on a picture. Do you know anything about it? I thought it would be a friendly thing if I just ran up and looked at it. Perhaps it might be something saleable, you never can tell."

Larry looked across the table at Sylvia. Was this a wonderful chance for Johnny or was it not? Their past experience had made them cautious, so that, at Larry's warning look, even Sylvia knew enough not to say anything. Mr. Stout, however, had been far too wise to depend on finding out what he wanted to know from them. All the way up from the village he had been asking questions of Matthews and getting long, though not very accurate answers.

When they had finished dinner he announced that he was going up the hill to see John Highbury.

"It's rather late, sir, and the snow is deep," Larry told him. "And there is no way of getting a car up there, with the drifts across the lane."

The guest looked out at the still, white world, at the snow-buried garden and the hedge and the hill rising above. He agreed that it might be wiser, after all, to wait until morning. He settled down with a book, and the children, feeling that their duty was done, went upstairs to set about their studying.

Larry looked up from his Latin once to listen. Mr. Stout was at the telephone, trying, without success, to get the central operator. When Mrs. Hoskins came into the hall he explained that he wanted to send a telegram.

"It's like as not the line is out of order somewhere, on account of the snow," she told him. "If we ever stay here late into the winter we are bound to have a day or two without the telephone when the snow is deep."

Mr. Stout muttered something anxiously and went back to the library. The two upstairs bent to their work once more.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn by Charles Michael Daugherty for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The visitor was no other than Mr. Flemming Stout

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

1

Few things provoke general conversation more readily than a well chosen quiz, especially one that has, besides factual questions with definite answers, some whose answers are controversial or reveal the traits and idiosyncrasies of the one who answers. In the 10 installments of this "Quotable Quiz," you will find questions of all these kinds, to test your general information and to take you on a voyage of imaginative exploring. Try them on your guests at your next party, or invite your family to answer them on one of your evenings at home.

How Much Do You Know?

1. Scientists have found that armor made 500 years ago, in Medieval times, is too small for men of today to wear. What does this prove?
2. What have a man, a sparrow and a fish all got in common that a snail or an oyster does not have?
3. Are there any people today who live in trees and eat fruit?
4. In what climate is it easiest for a primitive man to live? Why?
5. Where do gorillas sleep? What do they eat?
6. What is a vampire bat?
7. Why has nature provided animals with different designs and colors on their bodies?
8. To what animal is a house cat related?

Watch for the answers to these questions on the page For Young People next Thursday.

Answer These as You Will

1. If you haven't enough money to buy something that you want:

(a) Do you borrow it? and from whom? (b) Do you pay so much on it per week? (c) Do you do without it? (d) Do you save up until you have enough money to buy it? (e) Do you try to find some way to earn the money?

2. If you had to choose between having a haircut and going to a movie which would you choose?
3. If you wanted more allowance and your parents were unable to give it to you, what would you do?
4. If you suddenly found yourself in Cleveland, Ohio, with one dollar how would you manage to get home?

(a) If you found yourself in Mexico?

5. If you have a friend who is much better supplied with pocket-money than you are, should you let him treat you when you are out together?
6. If your uncle left you $500 and you wanted to put it away for safekeeping what would you do with it? Name three possibilities. Suppose it were $100,000?

(Another "Quotable Quiz" will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday)

Cornwall—Guardian of the Past

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—10

By Clarissa Lorenz

Along the Cornish coast there is not a square inch of dullness or monotony. The landscape, neatly sectioned off by hedges and doing its best to look like a picture puzzle, reminded me of Andalusian patchwork scenery. Springs and brooks were babbling away all around us, and proper gardens flourished along the ancient stone walls overgrown with moss and grass.

After a few more rigid ascents and dizzy plunges, passing signs like Marytavy and Petertavy, we were deposited into Looe and Polperro, twin fishing villages separated by a wooded creek.

"Step in and leuk at summat, midear!"

The Cornish dialect would have delighted us still more but for the postcard and souvenir stalls. However, even such tourist accessories couldn't spoil the plaster-and-thatched cottages for us—frosted gingerbread confections leaning every which way, straight out of Hansel and Gretel! Emily refused to take them seriously, or the natives, either, looking so incongruous in their stiffly starched Sunday clothes. But the streets we both had to take seriously. They were astonishingly narrow and crooked. Rye paled by contrast. The cottages along the wooded creek, which came in pink, blue, yellow, grey and white, were all hanging perilously over the water. In the tiny harbor, neat rows of fishing sloops enjoyed their Sunday rest. Tintagel was our next stop and the Castle, brooding on an "island" of gigantic cliffs and caves, was the most immense experience of our whole trip. From the village, these ruins of King Arthur's domain are only a short walk along a valley path, between high hedges of heather. Up the steep, narrow stone stairs of the Castle we climbed, while torrents rushed down into the cove, to lose themselves among the flat, round pebbles. Finally we came to a stout wooden door in the battlements. Here stood a little dried-up crone, with wispy grey hair streaming out of a rusty tam o'shanter, and proceeded to unlock the door with a ponderous iron key. As she took our threepence apiece, she explained that the door was kept locked in bad weather. From her sharp little bird-like eyes, Emily was sure she must have been the daughter of Merlin the magician, who lived in one of the caves below. Or perhaps Vivian, who put him there.

No ship with white sail for a signal set out through the misty bay; no young Galahad did we see; no Launcelot or Guinevere met on the terrace among the roses. Only a vegetable garden flourished in what was said to have been once King Arthur's own chamber!

Northward, we looked on High Cliff and toward Devon. Backward was Land's End. Inland were the graceful heathery curves of Cornwall's only "mountains." Rough Tor and Brown Willy. Far below, the water was a sapphire jewel changing to deep indigo, thence to lavender and angry slate. Momentary flashes of sunlight turned the sands to bright gold. The gulls protested at our intrusion, as did a large, black-winged, rust-colored bird. Like a hummingbird, it hung motionless above us, then dipped its wings and sailed off into space. Or perhaps it was hunting for Lyonesse, that strip of land from Cornwall, which in the Arthurian myth was supposed to have sunk into the sea between Brittany and Britain!

(To be continued next Thursday)

Book Reviews

Our regular book review column has been crowded out today, but it will appear on the page For Young People next Thursday.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

WAMPANOAG On Buzzards Bay Cape Cod

A salt water camp for 50 boys 6-16. Individual attention. Sailing featured. All usual sports, plus riding, cruises, canoe trips, riflery and crafts. Superior staff. 35th season Booklet. D. H. Taylor, 117 Elgin St., Newton Center, Mass.

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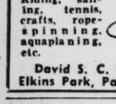

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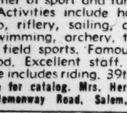

Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts.

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WYANOKE On Lake Winnepesaukee Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

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8-WEEK SEASON—$140.00

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115 miles from Chicago. Excellent facilities for younger boys. Trained staff. Flexible program of fun, training without minimizing individual attention and care. All camp activities including riding, sailing, crafts, golf, Indian lore, trips. Limited enrollment, moderate fee.

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31st year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming instruction. Sports. Land Yacht trips. Tutoring optional. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. For catalog address—Roger Hill at TODD SCHOOL FOR BOYS Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

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Nineteenth Season—Limited to 75 boys; 6 to 16. One counselor to every 7 boys.

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hobby hill Newfane, Vermont

Girls 12-17. Adventuresome activities designed to develop creative abilities and leadership. Riding, swimming, trips; sports; art; music; little theatre; hobbies. 8 weeks $185. Booklet. Restricted. MISS LILLIAN J. FLINT, NEWFANE, VT.

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CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates. Mrs. Maude Clarke, Director, Principal of Elektor Academy, Jamaica, L. I., New York. Rep. 9-4792.

Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Look for Camp Advertisements on Monday, Children's Page and Thursday, Young People's Page

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Riding — Overnight Horse-back Trips — Water Sports—Aquaplaning—Archery—Arts and Crafts — Dramatics — Dancing — 6 weeks, June 28th-August 9th. 10-day post-season pack trip. MRS. E. N. WALTER MRS. H. G. LYTTLE 535 Roehampton Road, Ojai, Calif. San Mateo, Calif.

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CAMPS

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The pioneer summer tutoring school established by Edwin V. Spooner. Individual instruction for Fall exams, or make-up work. 40th season opens July 7, 1941.

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Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Winn Winnwood, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

Williams Moves Among League Batting Leaders With a Big Day Against Browns

Red Sox Left Fielder Confident He Is in Race

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By picking up a double and three singles in the opener of the St. Louis Browns series at Fenway, Teddy Williams warned all other American League batting leaders to get ready. He is on his way to the front. Those four out of five lifted the unofficial average of the Red Sox fielder to a neat .369 and planted him within five percentage points of Washington's Cecil Travis, who currently held third place among the regulars. Roy Cullenbine was first and Bill Dickey second.

"Can I win the batting title?" said Williams last night. "You know I can! I'm a year smarter than I was last season, when I finished third behind Di Maggio and Appling. I'm meeting the ball good. Yes, I can do it even though Fenway is a tough park for left-handers to hit in."

Di Maggio First

In 1940 Joe Di Maggio led the league at .352, with Luke Appling trailing at .348. Williams had a .344 figure, a gain of 17 points over his freshman mark.

Had Ted a little more confidence facing the pitchers this year?

"Sure I have," he answered. "Why shouldn't I? I know I'm getting better all the time. My average proves it. They accuse me of being cocky and a pop-off. That's all right. But I'm going to keep saying I'm a great hitter because I know I am. The other day I told Joe Cronin: 'Joe, after everybody else in this league has given up on me as a hitter, there'll still be one guy who'll know I'm not through—me.' "

Williams will not be satisfied until he has won all three of the most coveted crowns—in batting, home runs and runs batted in. He already has annexed a run producing title. In 1939 he drove home 145 mates, the first time in history a freshman player had ever set the pace.

Ruth Hit Third

However, Ted's chances of regaining this championship will be slender so long as he holds third place in the batting order. The fellows who hit fourth and fifth usually find more runners on the bases when they walk up to the plate. Lou Gehrig led the circuit in this department as many times as the great Ruth, for Babe usually hit third in the Yankee order and Lou fourth. Williams has hit five homers this spring and four of them came with the bases empty. The fifth came with one man on.

Also, 77 games at Fenway Park hurt Teddy's chances of monopolizing the home run race. The Red Sox back yard is kind to right-handers and cruel to all who swing from the other side. Ted will get no "fluky" four-baggers when playing at home. His balls must be very well hit.

Tomorrow the Red Sox open a three-game series at Yankee Stadium. Cronin will not have his regular line-up in there against the Yankees, as Bobby Doerr is not slated to make the trip. He will rest at home, hoping to return to second base when the series with the Athletics opens at Fenway next week. Jim Tabor and Frankie Pytlak may get back to work in New York. Jim's hitting is missed.

Newsome Stars

Cronin is fortunate to have a fellow like Skeeter Newsome on the bench. Skeeter was positively immense in yesterday's victory over the Browns, 8-6. He accepted nine chances without a miss and accounted for two runs with a double and single. His power at the plate has surprised everyone. A couple of baseball writers laughed the other day when Williams remarked that Newsome was a good hitter. Ted's judgment looked good in the Brownie opener.

Also rather surprising has been the fielding of Jimmy Foxx. It was pointed out in this column the day before yesterday that Double-X had made only one error this season. Excuse it please. He has a flawless record. The pen must have slipped compiling our records. The Browns saw Jim take prospective base hits away from Cullenbine and Judnich in succession in the fourth. As Clift later tripled that same inning, the on-the-base-line stops by the Red Sox first baseman were important.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finney rf	4	2	2	2	3	0	0
Williams lf	5	0	4	5	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	8	3	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hale 3b	4	1	1	2	4	0	0
L. Newsome 2b	3	2	2	3	4	5	0
Peacock c	3	2	1	2	4	0	0
Ryba p	2	0	1	1	3	0	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
H. Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	8	13	20	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS							
Lucadello ss	5	1	2	5	2	1	0
Estalella lf	5	0	2	3	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	5	0	1	1	10	0	0
Judnich cf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cullenbine rf	4	2	1	1	5	0	0
Clift 3b	4	1	3	7	1	3	0
Heffner 2b	3	0	1	1	2	5	0
Ferrell c	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Allen p	3	1	1	4	0	2	0
R. Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	13	27	24	11	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	—8
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6

Runs batted in, Clift 2, Ferrell 2, Allen, Lucadello, Spence 2, Di Maggio, Finney, Williams, Foxx, Peacock, Ryba. Two-base hits, Estalella, Williams, Hale, L. Newsome, Peacock. Three-base hit, Clift. Home runs, Lucadello, Clift, Ferrell, Allen, Spence. Stolen base, Cullenbine. Sacrifices, L. Newsome, Peacock, H. Newsome. Double plays, Lucadello, Heffner and McQuinn; Clift, Heffner and McQuinn; Cronin, L. Newsome and Foxx (2). Left on bases, St. Louis 8, Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Allen 3, by Ryba by H. Newsome 2, Struck out, by R. Harris, by Riba 2; by H. Newsome. Hits, off Allen, 11 in 6⅓ innings; off R. Harris, 2 in 1⅔ innings; off Ryba, 7 in 4⅓ innings; off Fleming, 3 in 2⅔ innings; off H. Newsome, 3 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, R. Harris. Winning pitcher, H. Newsome, losing pitcher, R. Harris. Umpires, Grieve, Ormsby and Hubbard. Time, 2h. 20m. Attendance 3500.

Braves

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine 2b	4	1	0	0	3	1	0
Handley 3b	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Elliott rf	4	2	2	3	3	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Van Robays lf	4	1	2	3	2	0	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
DiMaggio cf	3	2	2	5	4	0	0
Baker c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Heintzelman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauers p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Collins	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wilkie p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	8	10	15	27	9	0

BOSTON							
Moore rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Waner cf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	2	3	1	1	0
West lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tobin p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Majeski	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	7	24	7	0

*Batted for Bauers in fifth.
†Batted for Berres in eighth. ‡Batted for Earley in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	—8	
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Rowell, Miller 2, Tobin, Di Maggio 2, Collins, Elliott 2, Van Robays 2, Vaughan. Two-base hits, Elliott, Van Robays. Home run, Di Maggio. Stolen base, Sisti. Sacrifice, Handley. Double play, Sisti and Dahlgren. Left on bases, Boston 10, Pittsburgh 5. Bases on balls, by Heintzelman 2, by Bauers 4, by Tobin 2, by Wilkie, by Earley 2. Struck out, by Bauers 3, by Tobin, by Johnson, by Wilkie. Hits, off Heintzelman, 2 in 0 inning; off Bauers, 3 in 5 innings; off Tobin, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Earley, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Earley, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Johnson, in 1 inning; off Wilkie, 2 in 4 innings. Winning pitcher, Wilkie. Losing pitcher, Tobin. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 3m. Attendance, 2,311.

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AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES

Back to the Old Combination

By a Staff Photographer

Three Reliables of 1941 Season

Left to right: Lou Finney, Dom Di Maggio and Ted Williams. Finney has regained his right field position in place of Stan Spence and is teaming once more with Di Maggio and Williams as the hard-hitting Red Sox outfield that finished last season together.

Massachusetts Golfers View Pros in Comparable Fashion

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the factors which make golf the great game that it is may be cited, first, that a person can play it, or at it, from the age of two or three years to over 90, assuming the ability to walk and hit a ball at the nonagenarian age. Secondly, it makes little difference how old the devotee, how many years of play, how good or bad his game, he (or she), either never gives up hope of improvement or at least is keen at all times to watch the experts and see how they do it.

From that angle it was a pleasure to see the United States Golf Association, as represented by its president, Harold W. Pierce, and the Massachusetts Golf Association, progressive organization for the last 38 years, co-operating so heartily with the Professional Golfers' Association of America in staging that British war fund match at The Country Club, Brookline, which brought to the Boston district, for one day, eight of the leading professionals of the country and, generally speaking, of the world, under existing circumstances.

On "Winter Circuit"

The P. G. A. has been promoting golf energetically for the past decade, through its "winter circuit," which finds the professional headliners competing against each other in tournament after tournament, starting down South in the late fall and early winter, thence to the Pacific slope, from there into Texas, Louisiana and back to Florida before heading back to the Carolinas and other points northerly as the last of the winter season trek prior to heading back to northern club berths.

The natural query would be, why shouldn't the P. G. A. be 100 per cent behind such promotional work? Its leading professionals are living on the fat of the land, reaping, in a few instances, fat dividends from the purses provided by clubs, organizations, individuals, and money taken in at the gate. Some of them do better, lucratively, no doubt, than many who go to watch them play; although it must not be overlooked that their expenses are far from trivial. But, after all, they are promoting the game. Many a spectator, watching them perform, has gathered more ideas on how to play shots that he might derive from a direct lesson.

Many Observe

In the one day's exhibition of super-stars at Brookline last week the writer could not help noticing the attendance and keen interest of both veterans and youngsters. Among the youthful clan was Edward Franzeim, who won the State junior at Wollaston last year, showing exceptional ability in all departments, with length off the tee comparable even to these front-rank pros.

As to the veterans who walked and observed, well, they were on hand in droves: George H. Angus, P. W. Whittemore, Percival Gilbert, W. C. Chick, Ray Gorton, Bill McPhail, Francis Ouimet (as referee-in-chief), Frank Craven, Joe Hern, Cabot Morse, Bob Sanger, J. B. Hollis, Jerome Turrell, Dr. Coggswell, Phil Hendrick, E. B. Badger and C. C. Campbell (both past presidents of the Massachusetts Golf Association), Leon Rogers, perennial president of Brae-Burn, swarms of district professionals; why go on, except to mention that the women, too, were out in force.

Memories Surged

How the memories surged in meeting and passing the time of day with some of these bulwarks of Massachusetts golf over a stretch of many years. There was, for example, Percy Gilbert, still capable of good golf, even though the first time I saw him perform was in an unofficial State championship at Wollaston in 1901, two years before the Massachusetts Golf Association was organized. He was runner-up to Louis P. Myers, 40 years ago, and it was not until after the match was over that he learned that his opponent had one of the new Haskell rubber-cored balls, beginning of a new era.

Then Raymond Robert Gorton, who missed by a hairbreadth making the big, black headlines the nation over when he had the great Bobby Jones hanging on in the second round of the national amateur at Brae-Burn in 1928, when Bobby, driving first, messed up his tee to the home hole, but ultimately halved the hole and beat Gorton at the first extra. Fourteen years earlier, in the 1914 national amateur at Ekwanok, Gorton had tied W. C. Fownes, Jr., at 144 for the 36-hole qualifying medal and way back in 1913 he needed only to sink a two-foot putt on the home hole at Wollaston to eliminate Francis Ouimet in the Massachusetts amateur championship, losing at the first extra hole. He had been three up with four to play. That was in June of the same year that Ouimet beat Vardon and Ray in the national open play-off at Brookline. This same Gorton won low gross in the first club tournament at the exceedingly difficult Brae-Burn course this season, with a 75. Once a good golfer, always a good golfer, as long as the muscles respond.

Aimed for a 69

And there was P. W. (Buck) Whittemore, still looking for pointers. What a prize exhibit he is! Comparatively recently he tried to equal his years (69) in a score at Palm Beach, Fla., on his birthday, but the best he could do was 71. Among other things, he was home on the long hole with a drive and iron. Just a few seasons back he came back from the South just in time to play in one of the Boston Four-Ball League matches, at The Country Club, and on a damp, cold day, with the fairways heavy, same course the professionals played last week, he merely had an individual 69.

Whittemore still hopes, some time, to score his age on his birthday. As his years go up, his chances improve, on a numerical basis, but decrease on age. I couldn't help bringing up what for him was not an amusing incident at the time, but is now. In a medal play-off with Francis Ouimet at Brookline in 1910 he hit his ball and a hornet's nest simultaneously at the short 12th, with embarrassing consequences.

Not Over Impressed

As for Rodney Brown, little wonder he was not over-impressed with the scoring of the professionals, seeing that 15 years ago, in a Jaques Cup match on the same course, he registered an individual 67, everything holed. Bill Chick, too, has some memories of great deeds, especially that of the Massachusetts amateur championship of 1912 at Brae-Burn in 1912, when he was five down with six to play and squared at the 17th, only to lose the home hole.

Billy McPhail watched the pros, decided that fading irons to greens was the proper caper and in a gale, Saturday, scored 71 on the windswept Wollaston course.

Rose Bowl Twice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—J. B. Thomassin, Flying Cadet at the "West Point of the Air," competed in two Rose Bowl games while a tackle for the University of Southern California.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 23
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, May 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Pairings Made For Qualifying Round for Open

A field of 13 professionals and three amateurs will compete next Monday at Worcester Country Club for two places in the qualifying round for the U. S. open, according to an announcement today by Raymond M. Gardiner, Secretary of the New England Golf Association.

The pairings and starting times were announced as follows:

9:30 a. m.—George P. Brunzell, Westboro; William G. Barry, West Springfield. (A)
9:35 a. m.—Armand Moquin, Westboro; J. Vincent O'Bey, Worcester.
9:40 a. m.—John Collins, Worcester; Stanley Tenerowicz, Ludlow. (A)
9:45 a. m.—Jerry Gianferante, Brattleboro, Vt.; James D. Fogerty, South Hamilton, Mass.
9:50 a. m.—Benni Toski, Dalton, Mass.; Paul D. Campbell, Winchester.
9:55 a. m.—Harry A. Pezzullo, Barrington, R. I.; James P. Gantz, Concord, N. H.
10 a. m.—Harry T. Nettelbladt, Framingham; Edward A Burke, New Haven, Conn.
10:05 a. m.—Gerald R. Anderson, Worcester. (A); Bud Trumbull, Chicopee, Mass. (A) Amateur.

N. E. Meet Will Be Close Says M. I. T. Track Coach

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You can take the word of Oscar Hedlund for it, this year's New England intercollegiate track meet at M. I. T. tomorrow and Saturday will be one of the best in the 55 years of the games.

Oscar is the track coach at Technology, has been for the past 18 years and definitely knows what he is talking about. His interest in the sport centers naturally in his own team, but his genuine enthusiasm for track has made it an all-absorbing hobby. He keeps countless records of athletes not only in Greater Boston, but in New England and in the country at large.

Yesterday afternoon in the field house at Tech's new Briggs Field, Oscar was perusing his records preparatory to this 55th New England meet. "There is more all around class to this affair than I have seen in a long time," he declared. "Competition is going to be keen in every event and practically every race will be a battle to the finish line.

"Take the mile, for instance," he went on. "That should be one of the best events of the day with at least six men about on a par. There is Jack Haley, and Francis Kelley, of Holy Cross, George Mitchell of Brown, Bob Nichols of Rhode Island, Bill Carroll of Northeastern, and Bill Tribou of Connecticut, all of whom have run under 4m. 30s. in dual meet competition this season, and one of these boys may break the Briggs Field record of 4m. 27 2-5s. Haley, who has done 4m. 24 3-5s. this spring, looks like the winner."

Interesting Races

Other interesting races on the program, Hedlund went on, will be the half-mile and two-mile runs. In the 880 Haley and Jack Wallace, teammates at Worcester, should be in front. Wallace was second last year at Springfield, while Haley has covered the distance in 1:57.2. Unless these two boys are wide awake, however, they may find themselves trailing one of the Carroll twins of Northeastern, Bob by name, who has beaten Haley's time in dual meet competition by .2s. Others who may figures are Bob Dixon of Rhode Island, Joe Shea of Boston College, and Howard Ehrlenback of Maine.

The two-mile event will bring together Francis Maloney of Holy Cross, defending champion, and Mike Prohodsky of Northeastern, indoor I. C. 4-A champion. In addition there are five other boys who are capable of breaking 10 minutes —Dwight Moody of Maine, Ed Parker of Northeastern, Hector Cameron of W. P. I., Ken Taylor of Rhode Island, and R. Giza of Wesleyan.

Dugger Real Star

"Of course," Oscar said, "Tufts' Eddie Dugger is the real outstanding man in the meet and can take both hurdle races if he enters. He can also pick up points in the 100 and in the broad jump if he is called upon for that much work. In fact, the picking up of points beyond first place is going to prove mighty important during these two days and will have a lot to do with deciding the winner."

The way it shapes up now, according to the Tech coach, the meet is a toss-up between Holy Cross and Rhode Island, with the Crusaders defending the title they won last year by one-quarter of a point. Oddly enough the Purple again is strongest in the track events, while the Rams wallow in strength in the field. Last year at Springfield, Holy Cross picked up 26 points in track and one in field. Rhode Island made 19¾ in the field and 7½ in track.

Important Men

For the Crusaders the following men will prove important on the track: George Gilson in the hurdles, Floyd Brown in the dashes, and Frank Hines and Charlie O'Donnell in the quarter. For Rhode Island the following will be important in the field: Jack Krueger, the only 50-foot shot-putter in New England; Bill Forsstrom and May Jewett in the high jump; John Maloney in the pole vault; Norman Wilcox and Warren Dubee in the hammer, Wilcox and Dubee in the discus, Forsstrom in the broad jump, and Joe Wiesman and Krueger in the javelin.

For the other colleges Al Morrow of B. C. stands out in the discus, Phil Newman of Northeastern in the javelin, Ray Huling of Bowdoin and Johnny Daggett of Colby in the broad jump, Gil Peters of Colby and Bob Winters of Wesleyan in the high jump, and Steve Lampson of New Hampshire in the high jump.

Around The Hub

Crew Season Ends

Harvard's varsity crew will close its 1941 sprint season on the Charles this Saturday afternoon when it meets Princeton, Cornell, and Syracuse over the one and three-quarters miles distance. The Crimson is the only crew which has defeated the Tigers this season, and the race between these two should be close.

This season Harvard has defeated M. I. T. twice, Boston University, Navy, Penn, and Princeton. Coach Tom Bolles intends to keep the same boating which won the Adams Cup last Saturday in 8:24.2 over the sprint distance. This time was the fastest of the season.

* * *

A playstead housing a field house, two baseball fields, a football gridiron, badminton courts, and a quarter-mile track is to be appropriately dedicated to the memory of Edward J. Neil, Jr., at Methuen this Saturday. Neil was a nationally known Associated Press sports writer before he passed on during the recent Spanish Civil War. He came from Methuen and the playstead will be known as the Edward J. Neil, Jr., Memorial Playstead.

* * *

The Braves Knot Hole Gang, unique organization of youngsters from 10 to 16 years of age who are permitted to attend the Boston Braves baseball games, will begin Saturday. After schools close, a girls' group will attend games Monday and Thursday afternoons and the boys will be guests on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturdays.

* * *

The Scots Americans, champions of the Metropolitan Division of the American Soccer League, will play two games for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. The first will be against Pawtucket in Pawtucket on Memorial Day, and the second will be at Fall River with the Fall River Club on June 1.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Burlington—Friday, May 30, 3 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Special Irish Program, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; "Goodbye" Feature Program by Istvan Turchanyi and Pal Balogh, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:30 p.m.—"Britain Speaks," Talk by Alexander Keith, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Light Music; Novelty Orchestra, JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," Talk by Tom Harrison, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m
London 10:30 p m.—"Starlight"; The Canadians Sing, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; 2RO4, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Reradiocast of Friendship Bridge.
7:30 p. m.—Byways and Trails—Prof. John C. Scammell.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; English Instruction and Music.

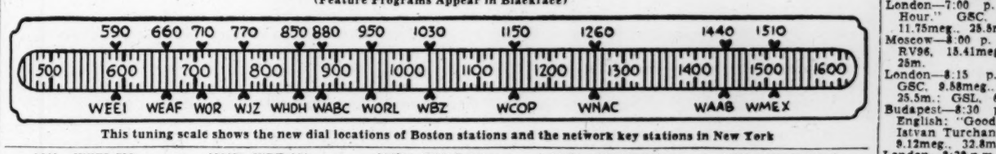
WBOS (11.83mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Master's Orch.; "Tropical Moods"; Hollywood and its Stars."
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; "Speaking of Liberty"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; "Intermezzo."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; WBOS Sports Page; U. S. Marine Band.
11:00 p. m.—News in English, WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; "Good Neighbors."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Browns baseball game;	Sports and music.....
3:30 Food News	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music.....
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Browns baseball game;	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Marion Jenkins, songs....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown"...	Browns baseball game..	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Wings on Watch.....	Three Suns Trio.....	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"...	Dance Time .....
6:15 Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45 The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News.....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News".....
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette	'Invitation to the Waltz' 'Confidentially Yours'.	"Here's Morgan"..... Concert Miniatures	Charlie Barnett's Orch.. "Fireside Time".....
8:00 "Spotlight" with Ed East, m. c....	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams ..... "Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart".. "Songs of Your Heart"..
8:30 "City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	"Honeymoon Hill"..... 'The Week in Industry' Ted Steele, songs.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch... "The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone....	Jan Garber's Orchestra. Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra Amer. Legion Auxiliary..
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	The Village Schoolhouse; quiz program	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Humphrey Bogart;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.... John Paul Dickson.....	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Town Meeting: "Should We Do Whatever Is	Kay Kyser; orchestra.	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Necessary Insure a	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports .....
10:15 Professor Quiz:	British Victory?";	Barrymore; C. Miranda.	News Service	"Dance Digest".....
10:30 questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	'Good Neighbors': drama	"The Great Gunns";	"Dance Digest".....
10:45 News; Sports	First Piano Quartet.	and music	comedy skit	"Dance Digest".....
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30 Music; records ...	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	The Mills Brothers....	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Will Bradley's Orch....	"Day's End"; News.....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Sports; Music	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	News Service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs ...	.....
8:00 News of Europe...	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms ...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Revue	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms ...	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs...	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15 "Get Going"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30 "Get Going"	'Julia Blake"; sketch ..	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 Betty Crocker	Sh

Wolverines Picked to Clinch Big Ten Baseball Championship as Race Nears End

Sophomore Outfielder Sought By Several Big League Teams

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Michigan still looks to be the champion this season in baseball even though Indiana did take the track title away last Saturday. The Hoosiers were out to show the Michigan baseball team, having won from the Wolves on Friday. Don Dunker who had won the game Friday came back as a relief hurler in an effort to stem the Michigan tide, but he was unable to avert an 8 to 3 victory for Ann Arbor. While Michigan was getting 11 hits Sophomore Cliff Wise kept Indiana's six hits well scattered.

Ohio and Illinois divided their two games played over the week end, as did Iowa and Northwestern and Minnesota and Purdue. The Wisconsin boys were the only double victors, which is accounted for by the fact that they played the University of Chicago team which has been offering no competition to the teams in the circuit. On Friday the Maroons came close to winning their first game when they outhit Wisconsin but lost 7 to 6 when each team committed seven errors. One record Chicago is quite sure of is in the number of errors for the season.

Indiana has now completed its schedule of 12 games and Illinois has completed 11 with little likelihood of playing the twelfth one that was rained out earlier in the season. At the start these two teams figured to give Michigan the closest run for the title, but they have each lost too many to be in there now. The percentage figures show Iowa in third place, Wisconsin in fifth place and Northwestern in sixth. All three have a chance of overtaking the Wolverines but if that is to be done the hard hitting Badgers seem to have the best chance.

* * *

Early in the season the word was out that Dick Wakefield, the sophomore outfielder with the Wolverines, looked to be another Sisler, who was the greatest baseball player Michigan ever graduated. The boy was a little slow getting under way but he is now going full speed and is likely to overtake Harms, the Michigan catcher who is in first place in the batting averages. Wakefield leads them all with the number of runs batted in.

A couple of weeks ago on a Friday there were four big league scouts watching him and because he learned about it he just couldn't get the ball out of the infield. The next day they were all gone but one scout and Wakefield really peppered the ball. He didn't know the lone scout had stayed over. We are told that the pressure is on the boy to sign up now which makes it most difficult for him to decide on finishing his next two years in college.

* * *

An eight-man track team from Indiana outdid itself to win the Big Ten track meet at Minneapolis last Saturday while a 30-man track team from Michigan failed at many spots to do as well as the boys had done previously this season. Most sports dopesters had figured Michigan a winner with a very few making it a tie between Michigan and Indiana. The Wolverines did not pick up an unexpected point and dropped a number such as in the pole-vault, the sprints, javelin and 440 as well as the mile and two mile runs. The praise goes to Indiana for a superb performance from every angle including record breaking.

* * *

Twenty-one thousand persons turned out the other day for free instruction in golf at four of Chicago's Park District golf courses. The instruction is given by the Illinois section of the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

* * *

Unfortunately for the University of Illinois the athletic department of the school is being made to suffer by continued efforts on the part of some of its trustees to deal with the problem under cover instead of bringing it before all the members of the board. Some persons are after Zuppke, coach of football who has had little success lately and others are after "Weenie" Wilson, the youthful Director of Athletics. If as much effort was made to support them as to remove them the school would fare a lot better and would get the material. There is a wealth of it within the state. E. F.

Chet Miller One to Watch In the '500'

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Chet Miller, the soft-spoken Detroit veteran, is being established in Gasoline Alley as an early "dark horse" for the 500-mile race on May 30 at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. A number of people are saying "keep an eye on Miller." And they add that if he wins it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Chet is hot after the victory that should have come his way long ago. He has been dogged by misfortune for so long that under the law of averages alone Dame Fortune should turn one of her brightest smiles on him this time. Miller has the car to turn the trick. He will be driving a front-wheel Boyle Special, the same car with which Ted Horn took fourth place in last year's race. It'll be much faster, though, thanks to improvements wrought by "Cotton" Henning, ace mechanic for the Mike Boyle team.

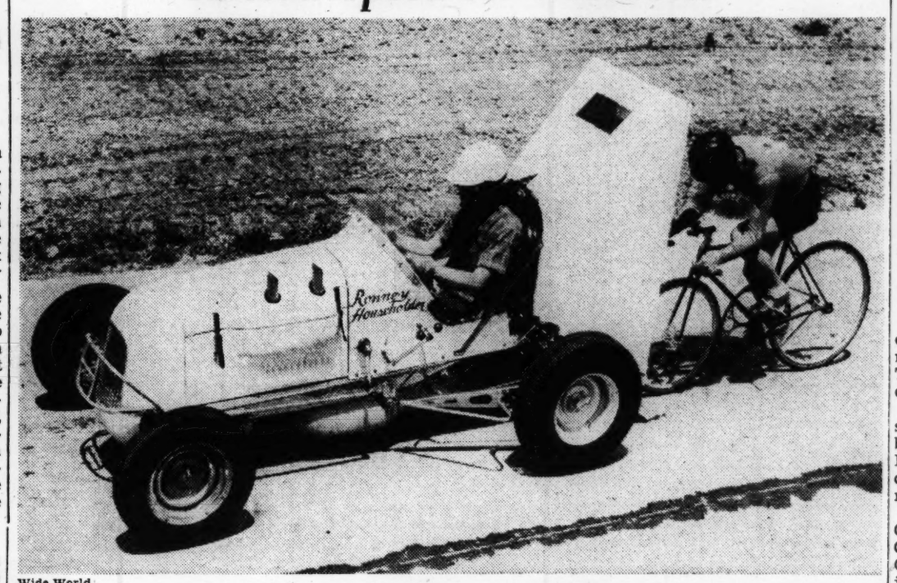
The fact that Miller is essentially a front wheel drive man is very much in his favor. Racing men know that some drivers are natural front wheel aces and others are outstanding on rear wheel drive cars. Railbirds feel that Miller will get more out of the car than any other driver possibly could.

Miller, himself, feels quite optimistic about his chances. Miller has been hammering his car around the track in practice at better than 120 miles an hour without even trying hard. One very good reason for Miller's optimism is the matter of fuel. His car burns gasoline which gives greater mileage than the special mixtures other favorites will be using. Add to this the fact that the car will have a bigger fuel tank than it had last year, enabling him to make only one pit stop for refueling.

"Even if my car isn't as fast as some of the others," he says, "I will make it up in time saved on pit stops, because I expect most of the others to make two stops."

In about 15 years of racing at Indianapolis Miller has been in the money five times, coming as close as third place in 1938.

Record Speed for Footwork



Wide World

Bike Rider Timed at 108.92 M. P. H.

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Alfred Letourner of France shown here recently where he bettered the world paced bicycle speed record, reaching a speed of 108.92 m. p. h. under A. A. A. timing. The noted six-day racer rode behind a huge shield attached to the rear of an automobile. Earlier this month he raised the mark of 87 m. p. h. set by Albert Marquette in Los Angeles in 1933 to 90.91 m. p. h.

Harvard Frosh Will Meet Elis This Saturday

Harvard's freshman baseball team will close its season Saturday afternoon with a game against the Yale freshmen at Soldiers Field at 3 o'clock.

The Crimson cubs, who beat Huntington School 11-0 yesterday, have won 12 and lost five. Yale has won eight and lost two. The Elis won from Holy Cross freshmen 7-4, while Harvard lost 4-3 in their only games against a mutual opponent.

Coach Adolph Samborski will start his best pitcher, Warren Berg, who turned back hitherto undefeated Governor Dummer Tuesday, 6-0. The team's best hitters have been Ed Fitzgibbons, centerfielder, with an average of .339 in 15 games, and Paul Delahoyde, catcher, with .304 also in 15 games. Cleo O'Donnell, right fielder, has a .308 mark but has taken part in only seven games due to spring football practice. Against Yale, Delahoyde will catch; Brooks Heath will be at first; Al Everts, second; Al Macmillan, shortstop; Paul Butler, third; Paul Quinn, left field; Fitzgibbons, center field, and O'Donnell, right field.

On the mound for Yale will be John J. Neville, Jr., of Walpole. Charlie Congdon will be catcher; John McCall, first; Bill Arnold, second; Frank O'Brien, short; John Heath, third; Jim McTernan, left field; Ed Goodspeed, center field, and John Kubie, right field.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Williams	84	19	31	5	17	.369
Cronin	100	20	35	4	25	.350
Di Maggio	116	28	40	0	10	.345
Newsome	18	4	6	0	2	.333
Pytlak	68	7	20	0	6	.294
Tabor	102	11	29	4	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	104	28	29	5	24	.279
Peacock	43	6	12	0	8	.279
Spence	70	8	17	1	11	.243
Fox	32	3	7	0	3	.219
Finney	79	11	16	1	6	.203
Carey	5	3	1	0	1	.200
Hale	16	3	2	0	0	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Waner	27	6	14	0	3	.519
Cooney	94	12	30	0	7	.319
Moore	123	15	34	1	10	.276
Rowell	125	17	34	3	9	.272
Miller	125	16	32	2	18	.256
Hassett	8	2	2	0	1	.250
Dahlgren	117	15	25	5	21	.214
Manno	14	1	3	0	4	.214
West	96	17	20	6	20	.208
Berres	65	4	12	0	6	.185
Sisti	76	7	14	1	6	.184
Masi	26	1	4	0	2	.154
Majeski	55	5	8	0	3	.145
Gremp	6	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Baseball Games

Today

American League

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Detroit (2).
Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Cleveland (night).
Washington at Phila. (night).

National League

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

Wesleyan 2, Massachusetts State 1.
Holy Cross 11, N. Y. U. 8.
Rutgers 13, Princeton 6.
St. Michael's 9, Middlebury 0.
Amherst 5, American International 2.
Worcester Tech 10, Clark 3.
California 4, Nebraska 0.
Delaware 7, F. M. C. 5.
Fordham 3, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Hamilton 13, Albany Teachers 4.
Juniata 9, Lebanon Valley 7.
Western Maryland 1, Loyola 0. (10 inns.)
Western Michigan Tchrs. 10, Northwestern 4.
Yale 2, Army 0

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

Army 6, Williams 3.
Amherst 7, Wesleyan 2.
Springfield 9, Massachusetts State 0.
Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 1.
Brooklyn Poly 6, Brooklyn College 3.
Manhattan 8, St. Peter's 1.
Northwestern 6, Illinois 3.
Seton Hall 6, Queen's 2.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

Queen's 85, Hofstra 45.
Temple 88, Bucknell 38.
Ursinus 78½, Drexel Tech 47½.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result May 21

Amherst 6, Williams 3.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Indians Not Consistent

The Cleveland Indians may win the American League pennant, but they have lost a few supporters on this, their initial invasion of the East. After taking care of two formidable eastern rivals with a pair of wins in Yankee Stadium and three more at Fenway Park, the contenders from the banks of Lake Erie did an abrupt about face and dropped three in a row to Connie Mack's second-division Athletics. On successive afternoons, young Cal Dorsett, Al Milnar and Mel Harder were pushed around by the Philadelphia batters.

Most of the ball players here in the East are not ready to call the Indians the best outfit in the race. Said one: "Let's wait awhile. Peckinpaugh might have a little trouble if something happened to one of his regulars—an infielder, for instance. He hasn't anyone in the dugout who could replace Trosky, Keltner or Boudreau. Too, I want to see what kind of a club they've got when the race gets hot, or if some of the 'breaks' start going against them. Don't forget, this is the same team that folded a year ago with the World Series in sight."

However, even their most severe critics must admit the Indians are in a good spot as the first of June approaches. We can think of two or three managers who would change places with Peckinpaugh.

* * *

The Braves have picked up a new outfielder. As this was written he sported a batting average of .545 and was slapping all kinds of pitching into the wide open spaces. You may have heard of him. His name is Lloyd Waner.

On his first visit to Boston this spring, Frankie Frisch went into a huddle with Bob Quinn in the back of the Braves Field grandstand. The conversation went something like this:

"Let's make a trade," said the President of the Braves.

"O. K.," said Frisch. "Who do you want?"

"What will you take for Lloyd Waner?" asked Quinn.

"Nick Strincevich," said Frankie.

"It's a deal," nodded Bob.

Waner had no place in Frisch's rebuilding plans at Forbes Field. Lloyd had an "all through" label on his back as he walked into the Boston clubhouse. But used with an occasional rest, he should get on base often enough to step up Stengel's offense. Strincevich had been nothing more than a good batting practice pitcher with the Braves.

Incidentally, you may have noticed that Stengel's two leading hitters are Waner and another young fellow who answers to Johnny Cooney. Casey probably will make a comeback himself before the season is over.

* * *

Mike Ryba, the one-man ball club of the Red Sox, who has played in more towns than any other big leaguer now active, was asked to name the best park he had ever pitched in.

"That's easy," said Mike. "Jersey City. The fences are deep and there's always a stiff wind blowing in toward the plate. I always loved to work there. Braves Field was pretty good until they put up that fence in left field. I always liked the Indianapolis park, too. The bleachers were 350 feet out at the foul lines and the fence in center was about a mile away."

* * *

When Johnny Peacock first joined Joe Cronin back in 1937, he was one of the poorest receivers the manager of the Red Sox had ever seen come into the big league. Johnny looked from the stands as if he were handling a rubber ball. It was always bouncing out of his mit.

However, the coaching of Tom Daly and Moe Berg have brought about a remarkable change in four years. Peacock now catches the tricky slants of the Boston mound staff with the finesse of an expert. When Mike Ryba is working, Johnny must hold a screwball. When Dick Newsome is out there, it is a knuckler—the most difficult of all to handle.

"I'll tell you one thing that has helped me," said Peacock. "Every day before the game I warm up with Jimmy Foxx. No pitcher in the league has a trickier fast ball than he has and he can throw a screwball that's a dandy. I found out it's the best practice I can get. If that guy couldn't hit, he'd make a pretty fair living on the rubber."

Cardinals Tighten Grip On National League Lead

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals, working with as much delicacy as so many carpenters, have removed the excess wind from the Brooklyn Dodgers. Even a victory in today's final game of the western trip wouldn't save Brooklyn from returning to the banks of the Gowanus Canal in second place in the National League.

The Cardinals clubbed the Dodgers into their fifth straight defeat yesterday 9-3 with a vicious 13-hit assault. The chief slasher was a young outfielder named Herman Coaker Triplett, who once failed to meet the dubious standards of the Chicago Cubs and passed to the Cardinals through the American Association.

Gumbert's Second

Coaker treated the Cardinals to a home run, a single with the bases loaded, and an extraneous double and single. Meanwhile, Harry Gumbert, whom the Redbirds acquired last week from the New York Giants, kept nine Brooklyn hits satisfactorily scattered to go the route and attain his second victory in a St. Louis uniform.

The Dodgers packed their hopes in a rookie southpaw, Kemp Wicker, who pitched 8 1-3 scoreless innings against the Cardinals in relief two weeks ago, but it was a futile trust. After Triplett homered off him in the fourth he walked three men and two of them scored, and the next inning he was batted out.

While the Cardinals were emphasizing their intention of controlling the senior circuit, Bob Feller pitched the Cleveland Indians back to victory and security in the American League.

Four-Run 11th

He tangled with southpaw Ken Chase of the Washington Senators in a sensational pitching duel that went scoreless for 10 innings before the Indians exploded four runs in the 11th to win 4-0. Feller allowed only four hits in scoring his eighth victory and first shutout of the season. After Doc Cramer had singled in the first and third innings, Feller allowed only two scratch hits in the last eight innings, fanned six and walked three.

In the payoff inning the Tribe loaded the bases on a single and two walks. A fly and two singles scored three runs. Chase walked another man to load the bases again and a bunt against Bill Zuber scored the last run.

The five-game winning streak of the second place Chicago White Sox was snapped by the Philadelphia Athletics, whose 7-6 victory was their fourth in a row. The game included six home runs and a two-run round-tripper by Wally Moses in the ninth settled the issue.

Tigers Beaten

The New York Yankees knocked the Detroit Tigers out of third place with a 10-inning 5-4 victory achieved on a two-run rally that tied the score in the ninth and Red Rolfe's triple scoring the winning run in the tenth. The Yanks made 14 hits to seven for the Tigers, who were held hitless in the two final frames by rookie Charley Stanceu. Pat Mullin hit a two-run homer for Detroit in the seventh.

The St. Louis Browns banged out four home runs in the first five innnings, but were beaten 8-6 by the Boston Red Sox, who bunched their hits for five runs in the seventh and eighth innings.

The New York Giants solved the pitching of Bucky Walters and cuffed the Cincinnati Reds 6-3 in 10 innings. After being shut out for eight frames, they bunched three doubles and a single to tie the count in the ninth and shoved over three more runs in the tenth. Three pitchers held the Reds to six hits.

The Pittsburgh Pirates spotted the Boston Braves a four-run lead in the first inning and then batted back to an 8-4 decision. The Cubs pounced on the Phillies 7-3 with a grand-slam homer by Bill Nicholson in the fifth and a combination four-hit pitching job by Paul Erickson and Jake Mooty.

Did You Know?

The Boston Braves used only three pitchers in winning four straight from the Athletics in the World Series of 1914 . . . Rudolph, Tyler and James.

Tom Ferrick From Giants Making Good

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Giant castoffs just seem to have ways of making good elsewhere and big Tom Ferrick promises to be no exception.

Every so often comes along some swell young ball player who has been turned down by New York Manager Bill Terry because he didn't show signs of a world beater right off.

There's first sacker Frank McCormick of the World Champion Cincinnati Reds and George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns, just to mention a couple.

Mack's Turn

Now it's Connie Mack's turn to get a Terry rejection and from Ferrick's exploits so far the Athletic pilot may have a 22-carat performer in the relief pitching department, woefully undermanned for years.

Ferrick worked two games as the Macks swept this week's series with the league leading Cleveland Indians, stopping the enemy cold each time.

He got credit for winning the opener which Johnny Babich had started, then after one day's rest put on a heroic fireman's act, to protect a 6-5 score Bump Hadley built up.

Taking over in the eighth with two men on base and none out, the 25-year-old righthander kept the Indians from scoring that inning, then mowed 'em down one-two-three in the final stanza.

With Semi-Pros

Tom quit an up-state New York seminary for a try in Terry's 1939 training camp. Farmed out, he turned up with an injured arm and was released. Last year he played around New York for sandlot teams, finally landing with the famed Brooklyn semi-pro Bushwicks, where Connie Mack found him.

Insisting his arm was right, Ferrick volunteered to pay his own way to training camp for a chance with another major league outfit. But he didn't have to, because Connie needed pitchers too badly.

Fairly impressive in California, Tom hurled one or two convincing sessions on the way home and each time he's relief pitched this season the performance has been more than satisfactory.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

International

Newark 9, Syracuse 5.
Rochester 3, Toronto 0.
Montreal 10, Buffalo 1.
Jersey City 11, Baltimore 5.

American Association

Indianapolis 8, Toledo 7.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 18, San Diego 5.
Hollywood 10, Portland 5.

Texas League

Dallas 4, Tulsa 3.
Houston 5, San Antonio 2.
Oakland 11, Fort Worth 3.
Beaumont 7, Shreveport 0.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12, Birmingham 4.
Knoxville 13, Little Rock 9.
Nashville 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 0.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Hartford 1.
Springfield 3, Albany 2.
Williamsport 7, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Elmira 2, Scranton 1.

American Soccer League

New England Division

(Second Half League Standing)

Club	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Pawtucket	7	1	2	39	15	16
Fall River	6	1	1	33	13	13
Lusitania Rec.	3	5	2	24	35	8
Swedish Americans	3	2	2	15	11	8
Gremio Lusitano	2	3	2	25	21	6
Scandinavians	1	5	2	15	37	4
Boston Celts	1	6	1	15	34	3

Second Half League Schedule for Sunday, May 25, 1941

Boston Celts vs. Scandinavians, Andrew Square, South Boston. Referee: D. Buchanan.

Swedish Americans vs. Gremio Lusitano, Norton Field, Worcester. Referee: D. Cummings.

Kick off: 3:00 p. m. sharp

Leading Goal Scorers

(Up to and including May 11, 1941)

F. Brooks	Scandinavians	25
M. Almeida	Fall River	24
R. Green	Pawtucket	24
J. Fonte	Lusitanian Recreation	19
D. McEwan	Gremio Lusitano	18
J. Chipiga	Pawtucket	18
W. Isidore	Fall River	12
E. Valentine	Fall River	11
M. Rainone	Pawtucket	11
T. Florie	Pawtucket	10
J. Souza	Pawtucket	9
	Fall River	8

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Result May 21

Princeton 9, Rutgers 3.

Rollins Grid Mentor Added To Coaching School Staff

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Jack McDowall of Rollins College, one of the most noted small college coaches in football, has been added to the staff of instructors for the third annual Daytona Beach Coaching School to be held there Aug. 18-23.

George Trogdon, Landon High School, Jacksonville, and Whitey McLucas of Sanford, who are sponsoring the school, announced that McDowall had been signed to discuss the double-wing style of offense which has proved successful at Rollins.

Punts and Laterals

McDowall has won fame at Rollins for his consistent success with the double wingback style of offense. The Tar coach, oldest in point of service among the State's collegiate mentors, will also specialize on lateral passes and punt returns. Rollins' football teams have long been noted for lengthy runbacks of punts and successful lateral passing.

Coaches, both college and high school, will congregate at Daytona Beach from far and near for the six days of advanced athletic science by a group of America's foremost mentors. Other coaches at the school will be Frank Leahy, Notre Dame's new coach; Bo McMillin, University of Indiana; Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky basketball coach; and Tom Lieb and Larry Mullins of Florida.

* * *

At Birmingham, Ala., Louisiana State University captured their fourth straight Southeastern Conference championship last Saturday, while over at Williamsburg, Va., Duke University took the nineteenth annual Southern Conference track title on the same afternoon.

Blaze of Glory

Billy Brown, the Louisiana bullet, finished his collegiate track and field career in a blaze of glory. He set one record and tied his own loop mark in 100-yard dash; his record was set in the 220 dash. Brown ran the 220 in 20.6s. and the 100 in 9.5s.

To top off the day, he led off L. S. U.'s mile relay team with a 49-second quarter-mile, also taking first place in the broad jump, leaping 24f. 2½in.

Brown's performance broke the all-time record for total point scored by an individual in three years of competition. Last Saturday's 17 points gave him 44 points in three years, far eclipsing the mark of 35 hung up in 1926-28 by a Georgia Tech boy.

Defeat Defenders

Putting on a blazing finish in a rain-swept stadium, the Blue Devils from Duke University, paced by Sophomore Woffat Storer, scored 66 points to defeat the defending champions from the University of North Carolina in fine style.

Storer was the meet's high scorer with 15 points. The husky 185-pounder from Wheeling, W. Va., placed first in the 100 and the 220 yard dashes, and second on the 220-yard low hurdles.

Only one conference record was shattered, Steve Lach, Duke, broke the shot put mark with a 49f. 11in. heave. The old mark was set in 1939 with a toss of 48f. 8½in.

Successfully defending their championships were Lach in the shot put, Capt. John Nania of Duke in the discus, and Dick Lewis of Duke in the javelin. Joe Murphy, who was defending his 100- and 220-yard dash championship finished fifth in both of those events.

* * *

The first major tournament of the summer season for the Greater Miami Women's Golf Association—the Miami Newspaper tourney—was started last Tuesday and will continue through Saturday at the Miami Springs course.

The tournament was originally scheduled for the Miami Biltmore Country club, but was transferred to the Miami municipal links because of the construction program now in progress at the Coral Gables links. C. J.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	21	12	.667
Chicago	18	12	.600
Boston	15	14	.517
New York	18	17	.514
Detroit	16	16	.500
Philadelphia	14	18	.438
Washington	14	20	.412
St. Louis	10	20	.333

Results May 21

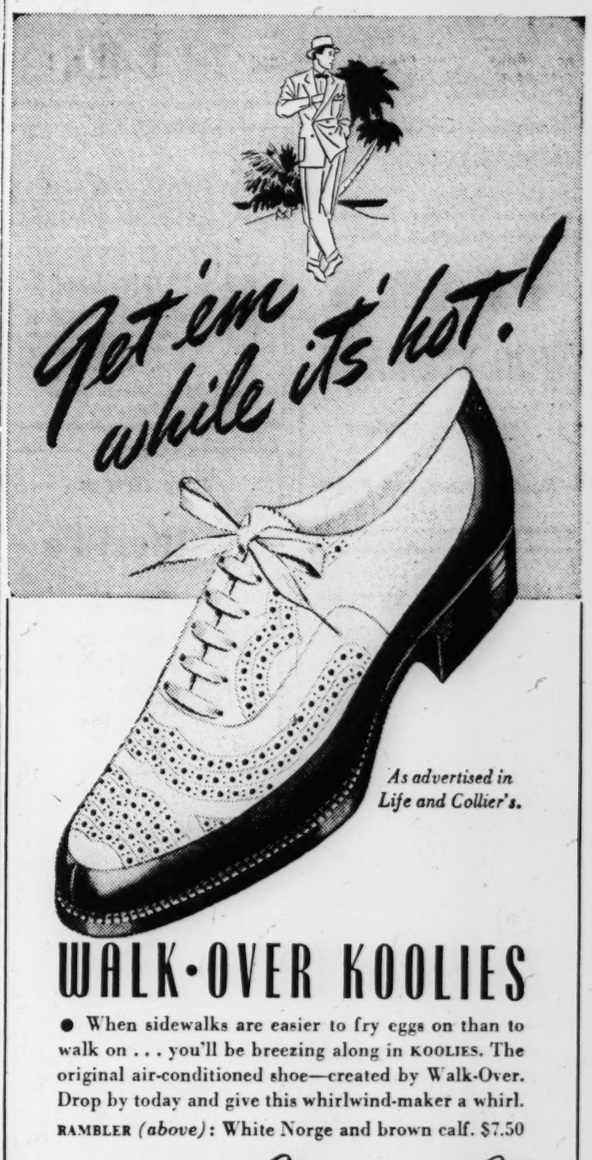
Boston 8, St. Louis 6.
New York 5, Detroit 4 (10 innings.)
Cleveland 4, Washington 0 (11 inns.).
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	21	9	.700
Brooklyn	22	11	.667
New York	17	13	.567
Chicago	14	15	.483
Pittsburgh	12	15	.444
Cincinnati	13	18	.419
Boston	12	19	.387
Philadelphia	10	21	.323

Result May 21

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 4.
New York 6, Cincinnati 3 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.



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Architects for Nation-Wide Slum Clearance

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE VALLEY, Calif.—In an effort not only to provide pleasanter and more efficient cities but also to offset any possibility of a postwar economic slump, United States architects hope to turn the vast resources of capital and labor now being spent on the defense program to the work of rehabilitating the so-called blighted areas of the Nation's large urban centers after the war emergency is over.

Asking the American Institute of Architects in convention here to take the lead in preparing for such a large-scale national program, Dean Walter R. MacCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Vice-President of the Architects' Institute, declared that cessation of the defense industrial program might produce unemployment as serious as in 1930.

Why not keep employment up and give capital an outlet for investment? Dean MacCornack reasoned. Looking not only at the employment and financial aspects of the proposal, he pointed out that such a program would have broad implications for the morale of the country.

Two basic objectives were listed in the proposal: the improvement of social, economic, and physical living conditions among the residents in the affected urban areas; and the replanning of the areas on a sound economic basis.

Dean MacCornack proposed that a nonprofit corporation composed of the financing, business, manufacturing, labor, and ownership groups in each city be formed to develop a rebuilding program coordinating private capital and Government subsidy.

Since the program takes in such wide scope, Dean MacCornack said that it must be carried out by a group which is essentially nonpolitical in character. To insure full co-operation of Government agencies, however, Dean MacCornack said that city councils, county commissioners, boards of education, social welfare groups supported by tax funds, housing authorities, and planning commissions should be consulted locally, and State and national agencies on the broader aspects of the program.

A central housing committee to co-ordinate the muicipal programs throughout the country would be necessary, Dean MacCornack said.

In proposing this plan the eastern architect declared that he believed decentralization of cities was a "dangerous prospect" involving a serious threat to property and investments.

A series of "redevelopment corporations" set up by private capital to rebuild the Nation's cities were proposed by the A. I. A's Committee on Urban Land Use, chairmaned by Frederick Bigger of Pittsburgh.

The Committee studied the problem of financing such rebuilding programs in urba nareas and stated that it believed that funds of cities could be applied to such a program o nthe zasis that the general public had permitted a "blighted" area to develop and was responsible for helpingto eradicate it. The Committee also approved the use of Federal insurance of loans where it couldbe obtained.

Cities which have the power to take title to tax delinquent property are well along toward such a program, the Committee declared. The Federal Government's part would be to insure money loaned by others to the redevelopment coporations. This would have the effect of establishing confidence inthe program dufing its trial period, the Committee said.

The Committee took the position that subsidized housing was not financially sound and that careful studies of the income-range of families in each area should be made before any redevelopment program was put into effect.

Architects Award Six Scholarships

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 22

The American Institute of Architects awarded six scholarships totaling $3,400 today and elected 14 fellows in recognition of distinguished achievement.

The scholarships were from a fund established by Edward Langley of Scranton, Pa., and Toronto.

Scholarship winners included Henry Darbee, New Preston, Conn.

Those advanced to fellowship included: Gordon Allen, Boston, and Albert Harkness, Providence, R. I.

Dies Investigator Links Government Workers to Reds

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—A woman investigator told a House Subcommittee on un-American Activities yesterday that 150 Government employees went from Washington last month as delegates to a New York meeting sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization, described by Committee attaches as a Communist Front organization.

Miss Mary Spargo, the investigator who said she formerly was a reporter on a Washington newspaper, testified that "in a sort of fashion" she had joined the peace group to investigate it from within.

Earlier, another woman investigator, Miss Helen Huffman of New York City, testified that the Communist Party had issued orders to all its units to organize peace groups in this country but to keep the Party's connection in the background and that the Italian Bureau of the Party was instructed to pay special attention to Italians after Italy entered the war.

Miss Spargo said that Sam Schmerler, whom she identified as an employee of the Federal Security Agency, was "very decidedly" the leader of the Washington delegation.

J. B. Matthews, Committee counsel, said the New York meeting was called by a group of organizations including the American Youth Congress, the International Workers' Order, the National Maritime Union, and the Sotuhern Negro Youth Congress.

Canada Instructs Parachute Packers

OTTAWA (CP)—Groups of men are training as parachute "packers" for work at flying training schools operated by civilian companies under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters has disclosed.

The men are trained at parachute clubs or other private groups in the art of wrapping huge folds of silk into a compact parachute pack. At the conclusion of their training, they make one jump with a parachute they have packed.

Making a Mattress

Farm Security Administration

Surplus Cotton Put to Good Use

Making mattresses with surplus cotton is one of the useful activities at the FSA Visalia Farm Workers Camp in Visalia, California. The cotton, after being removed from the bale, is first beaten with small sticks and "whipped" into condition. L. V. Henry and B. W. McGinty, who are shown in the picture, say that by bearing down they can prepare the 50 pounds of cotton necessary for a small mattress in two to three hours.

Stokowski Youth Orchestra Excels in New Recordings

Review of Recordings

Casually no one would possibly see a resemblance between Roscoe Turner and Leopold Stokowski. But both have or had a flair for personal publicity, whether consciously sought or not. When it comes to cases, however, both can perform despite al their public posings. Roscoe Turner, it was admitted, could fly, and Leopold Stokowski can still conduct. Since this means not only taking leadership over a group of musicians but also imparting your ideas to them and developing an ensemble spirit one can only be amazed after hearing the records of the All-American Youth Orchestra conducted by Mr. Stokowski.

Put aside any hesitation you may have had about acquiring these recordings which are being made by Columbia. They are a very professional sounding job. Columbia has just released the Brahms Fourth Symphony and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite somewhat in advance in Boston in order to coincide with the recent appearance of the orchestra in the Hub.

The Brahms Fourth as directed by Mr. Stokowski would have no trouble in capturing the interest of the conservatively minded who like their Brahms in solid fashion. The "Fire Bird" which appeals to the more daring taste, though it is now conservative modern taste, is well done. Take the shimmering passages in the beginning which denote the entrance of the magic bird. They are cleanly delineated. Or in the dance of the evil Katschei which calls for a lot of orchestra power; it is simply there. So, you think our symphony orchestras have to be made up of foreign players. Listening to the All American Youth Orchestra ought to give you hope for American music and musicians.

Brahms Third 'Revised'

Speaking of Brahms the Victor company has been bringing its Brahms catalogue up to date and the latest "revision" is the Third Symphony by the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., Hans Kindler, conductor. It is excellently played and recorded.

New to disks, though not new music are four excerpts from Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien," incidental music to a mystery-miracle play of Gabrielle d'Annunzio. Composed to the commission of Ida Rubinstein, the dancer, in 1911, the music seems to be borrowed freely from Debussy's most mature works. It was orchestrated in fact, by Andre Caplet, in view of Debussy's indisposition at the time.

A sixteenth century ecclesiastical theme is heard in modern dress in the Victor recording of Vaughan Williams's "Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis," a great English church musician. This music has a haunting sense of time distance that is enchanting.

Another good "Emperor" Conrerto, by Victor, is at hand in the album by Benno Moiséivitch, pianist, and the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by George Szell. Beautifully played and recorded, it compares favorably with the Schnabel version.

Vocal Debut

A remarkably fine vocal label introduces Salvatore Baccaolinoni, new basso buffo of the Metropolitan, doing the sardonically humorous "Ah, Pieta Signori Miei" and "Madamina," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," a first for Columbia. New to Victor is Carlos Ramirez, a lyrical baritone, singing the "Largo al Factotoum," from Rossini's "Barber" and the Iberian "Granada."

Decca has made available the music that Meredith Willson, radio conductor, and his radio sponsor, commissioned last year from 10 popular American composers. They are an American Waltz, Arabesque, Barcarolle, Lullaby, Nocturne, Minuet, as the case may be, done by Duke Ellington, Romberg, Suesse, Grofé and Alter, among others. If familiar with their styles it is fun to try to identify these tunes without looking at the labels.

Miscellaneous

Two excellent readings are brought to disks with the Victor recording by Lynne Fontanne of Alice Duer Miller's "The White Cliffs of Dover," with background music composed and conducted by Frank Black. After such a radio success it was virtually certain to be recorded and you can hear once again the impact that England makes upon a young American woman who marries "one of the greatest names in England" with all its traditions. All the ancient prejudices of each Nation are frankly aired and one winds up with the conclusion that the United States and Britain have a relationship something like marriage—one endures many things to appreciate the good points.

The other album, a Columbia recording, brings Norman Corwin, CBS program producer, in sensitive readings of "Masterpieces of Literature," Volume 1 of an "Appreciation of Poetry" series selected by the National Council of Teachers of English. Many familiar favorites are read in groups on the basis of their use of rhythm, sound, pictures, symbols, etc. We only wish that we could have learned poetry in this fashion. We found that by listening to a piece several times we were shortly able to repeat it from memory. That should be a boon to classroom study.

Popular

Having given us the album of "Kansas City Jazz" recently Decca collected a number of recordings by Count Basie, one of the leaders of the Kansas City style, and lumped them under the title of one of his most popular tunes, "One O'Clock Jump." This is "ridin'-with-leather" jazz and proves that the Basie band has a remarkable beat.

FSA Seeks Housing For Defense Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The Farm Security Administration, the Federal agency set up to meet the needs of migratory farm workers, has a new job, that of providing temporary housing in congested areas in California where defense workers exceed dwellings.

Because FSA learned how to cope quickly with shifting populations with its mobile trailer units which provide electric power, hot and cold running water, and sanitary facilities in an open field, it has been called on to help meet acute housing shortages in San Diego and Vallejo, Calif., where large naval undertakings have brought an influx of many new workers.

For San Diego FSA has provided 575 trailer units for family housing. Some 500 trailer units have been ordered for Vallejo. It is also establishing camps on a temporary basis adjacent to these two crowded areas, which are similar to the camps it has provided for migratory farm workers throughout the State. It secures the leases for the camp sites, puts up dormitory buildings, and will manage the camps.

At San Diego camp facilities, in addition to the trailer units, are being provided for 1,000 single men. At Vallejo similar facilities are ordered for 1,000 single men. These camps are not permanent in nature but are of light construction, with heating equipment. They are merely to help the Federal Government meet the housing need as quickly as possible, FSA officials emphasize, and are not to take the place of other housing programs, more permanent in character.

Meanwhile, the FSA's normal work goes on full tilt here in the West. Contrary to reports that the defense program had decreased the problem of migratory workers by giving them jobs in industry, the FSA reports the need for its camps as normal, subject only to fluctuations local in nature. The Federal agency is operating 15 camps in California and Arizona and will soon open a new camp for 300 families at Woodville, Calif. Its nine mobile camps serve both California and Arizona.

The California State Division of Immigration Housing reports that there has been no decrease in the population of private labor camps throughout the State because of the defense program. It expects that there will be an increase in need for the camps, because of an expected increase in the demand for agricultural products.

FSA officials here state that a noticeable improvement has occurred in the conditions under which migratory labor in California must dwell, especially in the Imperial Valley. Before FSA installed camps in California many private employers had established well-operated camps on their plantations. FSA sought to meet an emergency need and to set an example. It is believed that it has accomplished its aim, so no new large expansions of the program are contemplated in California this year. The agency is establishing model camps, it was explained, in Michigan, Colorado, New Jersey, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and North Texas this year.

Stimson Hits Neutrality Act, Urges Repeal Be Considered

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Careful consideration of a repeal of the Neutrality Act as a means of insuring the delivery of war goods to Britain was advanced today by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Expressing strong agreement with his colleague, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who yesterday urged outright repeal of the act, the Secretary of War said he had always been convinced it was a grave mistake.

"My opinions regarding the Neutrality Act have long been on record," he said. "As long ago as 1934, when the question of a Neutrality Act first came up, I put myself in opposition to it before an international law conference here in Washington.

"It is a violation of our most sacred and important tradition of foreign policy — freedom of the seas. I always prophesied it would bring ut into trouble. The system is abhorrent to our principle of not yielding to our fears. I am not inclined to think that I was mistaken in my early opposition."

The Secretary declared, however, that the question of repeal is a question for "other officers of the Government to decide."

Asked if it might not be the answer to the problem of delivering goods to the British, he replied:

"It will have to be very carefully considered when we think of delivery of the goods."

Tank "Bottleneck"

Concerned at the severe Anglo-American shortage in most types of tanks, the Office of Production Management was today reported urging the Army to ask Congress for an immense new appropriation to speed and increase production of this type of military equipment.

At his press conference today, Secretary Stimson admited that the request was under consideration, but said it had not gone beyond the "conversation stage."

Whereas planes were once considered the most critical "bottleneck" in America's joint national defense and aid-to-Britain program, that place is rapidly being usurped by tanks. At the present time American industry is producing a moderate number of light tanks a month, merely a handful of medium tanks, and no heavy tanks at all.

This is considered particularly serious in that Britain itself has a good light tank production capacity, but is said to be woefully deficient in the medium and heavy tanks necessary either to meet a German invasion of Britain or to meet Germany on equal terms in North Africa, the Near East, or on the Continent of Europe.

The German production of medium and heavy tanks is said here to be far in excess of the combined Anglo-American production. Support is lent to this by the report in Army circles that the United States War Department has not yet determined upon the final specifications for its heavy tank.

One source says the OPM is asking the Army to request up to $4,000,000,000 from Congress for a new tank program. It is suggested, however, that additional plane production might also be stimulated through a portion of this sum.

Definite hope is held in aviation circles here that the Government's drive for an accelerated output of heavy, four-engine, long-range bomber will give the United States and Great Britain production superiority over German in this category some time next year. The OPM is now aiming at a heavy bomber output of 500 a month by late in 1942.

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, has already announced that the Ford Motor Company will be given a contract to produce completed four-engine bombers of the type now being produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. He also said that new contracts for more heavy bombers than originally contemplated were being negotiated with a number of American aircraft concerns.

Meanwhile, the Administration is reportedly keeping a close eye on Nazi aerial penetration of Latin America with widespread discussion as to the feasibility of establishing a United States Government-backed airline system in Latin America to compete with the Axis-subsidized lines still operating there.

Persons familiar with the Latin American scene have long urged the United States to do something of the sort, pointing out that, whereas United States airlines in that part of the world are undoubtedly superior to all rivals, they find it difficult to compete with the extremely low prices offered by the Axis-subsidized routes.

Puerto Rico Plans To Safeguard Food

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 22 (AP)—Puerto Rico is rushing plans for emergency food provisioning as a safeguard against possible extension of hostilities to the Western Hemisphere or withdrawal or destruction of the shipping necessary to keep this West Indies island possession of the United States supplied.

Gov. Guy J. Swope said yesterday he would take to Washington Thursday a proposal for food storage and development of subsistance farms. The plan was prepared by Cabinet members and agricultural and nutrition specialists.

Puerto Rico imports most of its food from the continental United States, and uneasy islanders are recalling that even a 5-week dock strike three years ago brought on a major food crisis because of the inhabitants' dependence on the United States for meat, rice, potatoes, beans, and butter.

N. Y. Farmer Grips Fork; But 'Chutist Is American

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—When an East Hempstead farmer saw a parachutist descending near his farm yesterday, he thought of Rudolf Hess and tightened his grip on his pitchfork.

Approaching carefully, however, he observed that the caller wore a United States Army uniform, and said, smilingly: "Are you a Nazi spy?"

The parachutist identified himself as Sergeant Virgil C. Misenheimer and explained he had bailed out of an Army bomber.

The ship, piloted by Lieut. Robert L. Little and also carrying Sergeants Walter J. Dolan and Charles D. Kenner, lost a wheel taking off. The Sergeants were ordered to bail out.

Lieutenant Little landed the bomber with slight damage.

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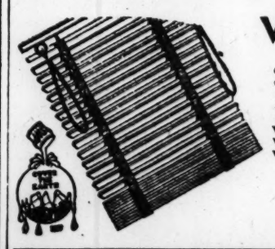
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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Reynolds Unit Begins Output Of Aluminum

FLORENCE, Ala., May 22 (AP)—Muscle Shoals, the $125,000,000 "white elephant" of the post-world war decade, is back in the national defense picture as a source of vital war materials.

Production of aluminum, primary metal for plane manufacture, began today in the $30,000,000 Reynolds Metals Co. plant here and a $6,500,000 ammonium nitrate unit is being built.

The new Reynolds plant adds 40,000,000 pounds annually to the nation's aluminum capacity and far more than that to its capacity for alumina, the first product in the reduction of aluminum from bauxite.

Quick Preparations

Aluminum was produced here in commercial quantities just six months to the day after the first spade of dirt was turned in what had been a cabbage field.

A rolling mill, to process the aluminum ingots into plates for use in planes, is well under way and will be in operation by late summer.

The ammonium nitrate plant will produce ammonia and ammonium nitrate for use in the manufacture of explosives. It is being built adjacent to old nitrate plant No. 2, a $65,000,000 unit of the world war development which was not completed until long after the war ended.

The need for a domestic source of nitrate was the reason for the original Muscle Shoals development.

Nitrate plant No. 1, costing some $12,000,000, is termed obsolete by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which fell heir to the plants in 1933. No plans for its utilization have been announced.

Many Wanted Dam

The two nitrate plants and Wilson Dam, the latter built at a cost of $47,000,000 to supply power for them, were sought by Henry Ford, the Alabama Power Co., and others after work was suspended in April, 1921, for lack of funds. After a long wrangle in Congress, the War Department retained title and spent an additional $7,500,000 to complete the project.

Generation of power at Wilson Dam began in September, 1925, and the War Department started selling it to the Alabama Power Co. and later to the Tennessee Electric Power Co.

They were customers until the dam became the first unit in the Tennessee Valley Authority system, which now has an installed generating capacity of more than 1,000,000 kilowatts.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Reynolds Metals Company announced it had contracted for 6,000,000 tons of high-grade aluminum ore from Dutch interests in Surinam (Dutch Guiana), South America.

The 12-year contract for the ore, bauxite, was signed by R. S. Reynolds, company president, and J. Van den Broek, managing director of N. V. Billiton, Maatschappij, owner of the aluminum properties.

Deliveries from the South American company, 2,500 miles from American Gulf ports and closest source of foreign bauxite, will start Jan. 1, Mr. Reynolds said.

Mr. Reynolds is ready to put into operation an alumina plant at Lister, Ala., near Muscle Shoals, for refining bauxite. The Lister plant is expected to reach capacity production of 40,000,000 pounds annually of pure aluminum in July.

The company said a plant at Longview, Wash., would be in operation late in August and should reach capacity production of 60,000,000 pounds a year by Oct. 15.

WASHINGTON (AP)—R. S. Reynolds, President of Reynolds Metals Company, said that he "understood" the Government planned to build additional aluminum production facilities capable of producing 600,000,000 pounds annually. Such an output, he said, would bring total United States aluminum production to almost triple its present proportions.

The Government has "sounded out" his company, Mr. Reynolds said, on the amount of such expansion it could manage and operate, and has been informed that the Reynolds concern could approximately treble its present contemplated output of 100,000,000 pounds a year.

Sugar Refiners Reduce Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading refiners announced a reduction in refined sugar prices from 5.10 cents to 4.95 cents a pound for prompt shipment.

This is the first reduction in the refined price in the eastern market since March 24 and follows unsettlement in southern areas marked by reports of sales below the official price basis.

While the announcements generally specified orders would be accepted up to the close of business Thursday, May 22, for shipment until June 6, and also subject to immediate withdrawal, one large refiner did not specifically limit the offer to the close of business Thursday.

Boston Fund Assets

Boston Fund reports net assets of $6,125,191 on April 30, 1941, the close of the first quarter of its present fiscal year, equivalent to $12.52 per share on the 489,137 shares then outstanding. This figure compares with net assets amounting to $13.16 per share on the 477,545 shares outstanding on January 31, 1941.

FHLB Official

Nugent Fallon

Appointed President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. In 1935, Mr. Fallon was appointed General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. which position he is now relinquishing.

Sinclair Says U. S. Demand for Tankers Hits Oil Transport

NEW YORK (AP)—H. F. Sinclair, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Consolidated Oil Corp., told stockholders at the annual meeting that the lack of the 50 ships the industry has been called upon to furnish to the federal government would affect transportation to the extent of about 200,000 barrels of petroleum products daily moving from gulf ports to the Atlantic seaboard.

"It is predicted the government will ask for additional ships; all of which is going to upset the regular normal operations of the oil industry. We hope that we will be able to replace that transportation in some other manner."

(Several projects for oil and gasoline pipelines are known to be under consideration by major oil companies to bring supplies from the gulf to industrial centers in the East and South. A bill was introduced into Congress with Presidential backing to permit government aid for such projects and to permit direct government building if necessary for national defense.)

Of the company's business, Mr. Sinclair said:

"It is my opinion that earnings are going to increase. At least, they will not be as bad, I hope, as last year.

"But I have a message on my desk inviting me to Washington to talk with Leon Henderson who has charge of prices there. Every morning we get up there is something new to look after. You never know what is going to happen the next morning. The management of the company can only do its best."

Defense Savings Bonds Sale Up To May 17 $257,646,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced cash receipts of the Treasury from the sale of defense savings bonds in the first 17 days of the program which began May 1 totaled $257,646,000.

Face value of the bonds was slightly higher, since some of them are sold on a discount basis.

Mr. Morgenthau made no comment on the figures which he made public in a brief statement, but recently he said at a press conference that his advisers had told him that $300,000,000 would be a satisfactory total for the whole month of May.

The sales through last Saturday included $167,767,000 of Series G bonds (interest-bearing bonds sold at face value in denominations of $100 to $10,000), $28,221,000 of Series F bonds, (similar to Series G except sold on 26 per cent discount basis), and $61,658,000 of Series E bonds ("baby" bonds sold in denominations of $25 to $1,000 at 25 per cent discount).

The statement gave no figure on sales of savings stamps, which are sold at from 10 cents to $5 each, but the sales were reported at more than $2,000,000.

Illinois Central Profit $3,485,000 in 4 Months

CHICAGO (AP)—In the first four months of this year the Illinois Central Railroad System had net income of $3,485,000, compared with a loss of $504,000 in the like period last year, J. L. Beven, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"May promises a net income of $500,000, roundly. Last year the road had a deficit of $642,000 in May," Mr. Beven said.

Mr. Beven said he doubted it would be possible during the remainder of the year to bring down to net income as large a proportion of increased gross revenues as had been the case in the first four months. He pointed out materials and other costs were rising and that the road would have to extend its expenditures to prepare for an indefinitely larger volume of business.

Steel Leader Would Restrict Big Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Defending the steel industry against charges of lack of productive capacity, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, today declared the industry was ready at all times to extend its facilities and called on Washington to keep it fully informed of foreseeable defense demands.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Olds suggested, however, that post-war unemployment and other difficulties resulting from too great expansion could be lessened if the need for additional capacity were limited by restricting demands for non-defense steel.

Urges Aid to Britain

Calling for the extension of "all available aid" to Britain so as to give the United States time to prepare its defenses, Mr. Olds declared that if Britain falls, "our future may be fraught with most serious and continuing dangers."

Turning to postwar problems, Mr. Olds urged the steel industry to carry on assiduous research to find new uses for steel and to produce enlarged and permanent demands for the postwar steel production.

"Modern steel mills are costly affairs in the erection of which the public welfare is immediately concerned," he said. "Neither their building nor their abandonment should be undertaken lightly. A large plant built at the wrong location or an unnecessary steel plant may well result in a serious disruption of our economy at the termination of this emergency.

"Speed and economy of production and the highest quality of product can best be attained by permitting this task to be performed by those experienced men who have spent their lives in the steel business. Ownership and operation by the Government seems unnecessary unless the steel industry as a whole fails in providing the Government the proper amount of co-operation in this crisis."

Mr. Olds said he found great difficulty in following the argument that, because the national income was expected to soar next year to $100,000,000,000 or more, the nation's steel production in 1942 would have to be in the neighborhood of 110,000,000 tons of ingots. The national income rise in such case, he held, could not be considered normal growth.

Questions Expansion

"The consideration," he said, "is whether the public will be better served by the creation of vast additional facilities, whose days of useful operation may not extend beyond the present emergency, or by limiting to some extent the need for such additional capacity through placing reasonable restrictions on civilian demands for steel for non-defense purposes."

Present and welcomed sacrifices, Mr. Olds continued, should be regarded as justified only by the necessities of the defense crisis.

"Surely," he said, "we do not wish to forge out of our defense effort Governmental machinery which will inevitably lead to the establishment of a new form of economic order — a species of permanent regimentation, under which business and production are thereafter to be controlled by bureaucratic order, rather than through normal economic laws and forces."

Ryan Aeronautical Backlog $16,000,000

NEW YORK (AP) — The Ryan Aeronautical Co. announced its backlog of aircraft orders topped $16,000,000 with the award last week of an army airplane contract for $4,134,205.

T. Claude Ryan, President, said orders for products of the exhaust manifold division alone exceeded $2,000,000, and deliveries of that department were running over $320,000 a month.

The Ryan Company's latest order was understood to be for more low-wing army primary trainers of the type now being built at the San Diego, Calif., plant.

Insurance Rates To Red Sea Jump

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Increased risks in the eastern Mediterranean were reflected in higher shipping insurance rates announced by the Institute of London Underwriters.

Effective today, rates to and from Haifa, Palestine, are jumped from 10 to 15 per cent in most cases, an exception being between Haifa and Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, which is raised from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Other increases: to and from India and Turkey, from 12½ to 15 per cent; to and from Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Cyprus and Mediterranean ports east of Cyprus, from 5 to 7½ per cent.

Solvay Process Pay Raise

RICHMOND, Va., May 21—The Solvay Process Company, Hopewell, Va., has granted a blanket raise of 8 cents an hour to all hourly employees, representing between 900 and 1,000 men, it has been learned here. The pay increases, negotiated by the Solvay's Council, was effective as of May 14, according to A. A. Atwater, chairman of the council.

Hillman Says Industry, Labor Must Join in All-Out Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—A warning that American armament production must be tremendously speeded if democracy is to survive featured an address by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board here last night. The United States, he declared, must not delay its defense effort until "our whole seaboard becomes a line of flaming cities," and New York a "second London."

Mr. Hillman stressed that America dare not slow down the pace of its support to Britain: that it "dare not run the risk of being left alone in a hostile world to face a showdown struggle between two ways of life."

Says Speed Prime Requisite

The United States can outproduce the totalitarians, he declared, only if industry abandons its fears of expansion and if labor in turn abandons its fear of training additional workers to meet new defense problems.

Speaking beside labor's chief defense spokesman, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and senior consultant of the OPM, urged the audience of industrial leaders to realize that the prime demand on American industry for the next five years will be for military products.

Defense can be speeded, Mr. Reed held, only if non-defense industries plan to curtail their use of strategic materials for five years and adjust themselves through use of new products to maintaining maximum output for civilian needs.

Looking into the shape of things to come on the post-war industrial front, Mr. Reed foresaw unemployment checked by Government relinquishing its ownership of defense plant facilities "on terms and conditions that will provide the purchaser with a strong incentive to maintain production and employment."

Other speakers at the evening session, which followed an afternoon of round-tables on rationing, labor problems, price controls and international problems, were Col. William J. Donovan, and Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the Conference Board.

Carey Hits Fear to Expand

Mr. Hillman's words recalled the warning by James B. Carey, national secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the afternoon labor policy forum that industry's fear to expand will have produced widespread shortages in steel and aluminum within 60 days. Despite industrialists' fears of the effect of expansion on profits and post-war adjustments, expansion is the only answer to shortages, price rises and priorities, Mr. Carey held. Full production would not be obtained until "piecemeal" methods were dropped and entire industries were treated as "production units," he added.

Mr. Hillman, holding that nothing less than all-out co-ordination for defense would enable America to perform in a few months what took seven years to do, said free labor, free industry and free management all had a vital stake in the outcome.

"Hitler," he declared, "has taken the coal of Luxemburg, the steel of France, the arms plants of Czechoslovakia, the textiles of Belgium, and the food of Holland and Norway, forging them all into a mighty military machine for blacking out freedom throughout the world."

Needed to obtain maximum production from American labor, Mr. Hillman continued, was a five-point defense labor policy which would include: (1) whole-hearted acceptance by employers of labor's right to collective bargaining, (2) wage scales that bore just relationship to the earning power of industry, (3) a work week that enlarged employment opportunities for the unemployed, (4) proper physical conditions in the factories, (5) and no discrimination against workers because of race, creed or color.

Sees More Centralized Control

Mr. Reed, looking ahead to post-war labor-management-government conditions, said there would be no resemblance to either the 1920's or the 1930's. He envisaged a "mature, consolidated, national labor organization led by able and understanding men," negotiating with associations of employers on an industry-wide basis.

Business men may anticipate a continued trend toward centralized control of money and credit and large post-war government spending, he said, to cushion the decline in armaments employment, coupled with a deep determination to take all steps necessary to avoid a recurrence of mass unemployment, but with "a sincere attempt to preserve the elements and incentives of the enterprise system."

Dr. Jordan called on the Administration for candor in stating the dangers confronting America. The United States is too great a nation, he said, to have to be led to war by political manipulation.

"The true America," he declared, "has something more to fight or vote for than its public corn cribs, its political swill barrels or its silver pigsties."

Iron, Steel, Prices Low Compared With 27-Year Record, Study Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With all the publicity which has been given to steel wages and steel prices recently, the extent to which the worker has shared in the profits is not generally understood by the average citizen. To help clarify the picture, the magazine Steel has tabulated the following data, setting forth the iron and steel price highs and lows during the past 27 years and the hourly steel wage rates prevailing on those occasions, together with the cost of living index. Here it is shown that current iron and steel prices are low compared with prices prevailing over this 27-year period.

	Iron Ore Mesabi nonb.	Basic Pig iron, Valley	Hvy melt. Steel, Pitts.	Bars	Plates	Shapes	Sh'ts	Hot-rolled	T.Pl. 100 lbs. pr.hr.	Wages cents	Cost of living ind.*
	Per gross ton			Cents per pound							
Aug. 1, 1914: Start of World War	$3.50	$13.00	$12.00	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.35	$3.25	20.0	61.3
Nov.-Dec., 1914: Recession Lows	3.50	12.50	10.40	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.35	3.15	20.0	...
July, 1917: War peaks	5.70	52.85	40.25	4.75	9.45	4.50	8.50	10.00	30.0	77.6
Oct.-Dec., 1917: Govt. fixed prices	5.70	33.00-32.00	30.00-29.00	2.90	3.25	3.00	4.25	7.75	33.0	...
Mar.-Sept., 1919: Aftermath lows	6.20	25.75	14.60	2.35	2.55	2.45	3.50	7.00	46.2	95.6
Feb.-Sept., 1920: Post war boom	7.20	48.50	28.60	3.85	3.75	3.25	5.50	7.00	50.6	123.1
Apr.-Oct., 1929: Prosperity peaks	4.50	18.50	18.90	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.20	5.35	44.0	99.0
Feb.-Nov., 1932: Depression lows	4.50	14.00	8.35	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50	33.7	80.3
Sept.-Oct., 1933: NRA begins	4.50	17.00	13.00	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	4.65	40.0	78.2
Sept.-Dec., 1935: NRA ended	4.50	19.00	14.05	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.80	5.25	44.0	82.4
Apr.-June, 1937: Recovery peak	4.95	23.50	22.75	2.45	2.25	2.25	2.25	5.35	62.5	87.3
June-Nov., 1938: Recession low	4.95	19.50	11.40	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.10	5.10	62.5	85.7
Sept. 1, 1939: Start, World War II	4.95	21.50	16.15	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10	5.00	62.5	84.5
May 16, 1941: Present levels	4.45	23.50	20.00	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10	5.00	7.25	†86.9
Aug. 1, 1914-May 16, 1941: Per Cent Gain	2.71	80.8	66.7	87.0	82.6	90.9	55.5	53.8	260.0	41.7

*1923=100. †April, 1941.

Crude Oil Demand Expected to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines forecast the June market demand for domestic crude oil at 114,900,000 barrels, or 3,830,000 barrels daily.

This was 30,300 barrels greater than the estimated demand for May and 3 per cent above the actual demand for June, 1940.

The Bureau estimated June crude oil exports at 2,500,000 barrels, against actual exports of 5,692,000 in June, 1940.

Fire Losses in U. S. During April Up 10 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Estimated fire losses of $29,330,000 in the United States during April brought the total for the first four months of the year to approximately $113,373,000, W. E. Mallalieu, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters announced. The board is observing its seventy-fifth anniversary this year with a campaign for a reduction of fire losses as a national defens aid. April losses were approximately 10 per cent more than in the same month last year, Mr. Mallalieu reported.

Industrialist Buys Stock Exchange Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—Normann F. S. Russell, President of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co., has purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange for $21,000.

He is one of the few industrialists who have bought seats in the exchange. It was believed that he acquired the seat for his son, who is in college.

Robert L. Coleman, Jr., a San Francisco broker, also has bought a seat for $21,000. It is thought that this will be the first in a series of purchases of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange by west coast brokers. In this way Pacific Coast brokers can eliminate the "overriding charge."

A nonmember of the stock exchange cannot collect a broker's commission even though the business originates with him. The full commission goes to the member firm and the originator collects a $5 overriding charge on the customer.

National Power Net

NEW YORK (AP)—National Power & Light Co. reported consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, of $8,874,047, equal to $1.31 a common share, compared with a 1939 income of $7,805,367, equal to $1.12 a common share.

TAA Demands Non-Defense Spending Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The board of directors of the Transportation Association of America at its semi-anual meeting held at the Union League Club, Chicago, Ill., May 21, announced that the association will continue to oppose the dissipation of national wealth in directions wholly unrelated to national defense—including the many proposals for public works now being advocated, such as the St. Lawrence Waterway, Florida ship canal, Arkansas Valley Authority and the many little TVA's.

Points to Huge Debt

"There is no merit in these proposals which warrants such a vast expenditure of public funds under present conditions," says the statement. "Including local, state and national debt, together with the recent defense authorizations made by Congress, the financial burden of the American people exceeds $113,000,000,000 or over $3,400 for every family of four persons.

"We emphasize the position repeatedly taken by the association: That it is time for Congress to think straight on these requests, projects, and appropriations and classify them in the order of their relative importance and postpone consideration of all proposals not absolutely necessary to the national defense.

"Loss of credit has always come to every borrower whose obligations constantly increased," the statement continued. "The tax burden will fall so heavily upon every citizen as to crush his spirit. When that happens, initiative will be gone."

Sees Too Much Control

Speaking of the association's program, C. J. Abbott, chairman of the board of directors, said: "America stands at the cross roads of private ownership and national socialism. The public interest demands the conflicts between the various modes of transport be eliminated. Disagreements among various agencies, with resultant confusion of public opinion, invite Socialist attack against each and every group in the transportation field. Regardless of past differences within the respective agencies, all modes of transport should stand four-square against any development which might tend to weaken the structure of private ownership.

Opposes Wage Increase

"What the Government is doing today,," he continued, "is to encourage private industry to greater heights of Initiative and production. If it stops there, the defense program will be a success. On the other hand, if it assumes the prerogatives of ownership and operation, the whole effort will be enmeshed in a never-ending snarl of political bureaucracy.

"The implications of the demands of railroad labor are far-reaching. If the 30 per cent wage increase sought is granted, it will mean the end of private ownership for the railroad industry. The attitude of railroad labor is hard to understand.

"Do the leaders of railroad labor want government ownership and its attendant regimentation? Don't they know that the American farmer and the other users of transportation must pay the bill? Do they want to divert traffic away from regulated common carriers to private transportation? Do the leaders of railroad labor know that this demand, if granted, would increase the cost of living?"

The association makes this statement relative to the future of this industry:

"Co-ordination of all types of transportation, without subsidy, represents a sound formula for approaching the problems of the industry as a whole. The public is entitled to the most economical, most convenient, and efficient form of transportation, but should not be asked to pay a premium simply to perpetuate the competitive principle where it contributes nothing to the services performed.

"The aim of any sound future policy should be directed toward development of a limited number of competitive transportation systems, each having legal sanction to render all types of service. The public welfare would be safeguarded by the vast regulatory powers vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Safeway Stores Sales Up

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended May 10, 1941, were $34,681,966, compared with $31,194,002 for the four weeks ended May 11, 1940, an increase of 11.18 per cent. Sales for the 20 weeks ended May 10, 1941, were $163,776,984, against $149,408,342 for the 20 weeks ended May 11, 1940, an increase of 9.62 per cent. Stores in operation this year totaled 2,515 against 2,737 a year ago.

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Labor Arbiter

Lee H. Hill

Elected Vice-President of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and will head up a newly created Industrial Relations Department. Mr. Hill, formerly assistant manager of the electrical department, will be in charge of collective bargaining, grievance procedure, employment, wage policies and levels and all other subjects which bear on management-employee relations.

W. E. Gibson Named 1940's Outstanding Municipal Officer

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Will E. Gibson, Portland, Ore., City Auditor, has been named as 1940's outstanding municipal or public finance officer by the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Gibson will receive the Louisville Award, a gold medal and a certificate presented annually by the City of Louisville.

The award committee said of Mr. Gibson's accomplishment:

"He prepared manuals of procedure for the city auditor's office, the city clerk's office, the local improvement procedure, the election procedures for the City of Portland. Where the city previously had no general ledger and did all of its work by hand, accounting machines have been substituted and the most modern form of accounting procedures developed."

Winners of certificates of merit and honorable mention included: Julian W. Deshaies, city auditor, Lewiston, Me.; Charles J. Fox, city auditor, Boston; A. E. Neale, city auditor, Springfield, Mass.; John J. Schiedel, secretary of the school district of the township of Upper Darby, Pa.

Members of the award committee are Neville Miller former Louisville Mayor and now President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Frederick L. Bird, director of municipal research; Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., New York, and George P. Ellis, Chicago, former president of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Eastman Kodak Increases Wages

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company announced a wage increase of "approximately 10 per cent" for plant and office employees earning up to $3,000 a year, adding an estimated $4,000,000 to the annual pay roll. It becomes effective next week.

The company did not estimate the number of employees affected, although it said a "great majority" reside here where 19,000 are on the pay roll. There is no basic wage scale, each department operating on its own budget.

U. S. to Pay 2½ P. C. For New Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Treasury is offering $600,000,000 of 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 to raise new money by what Secretary Henry Morgenthau called "wholesale borrowing." At the same time, provision was made for refunding $834,435,200 of 3¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1941 maturing on Aug. 1 by the issuance in exchange either of additional amounts of the Treasury bonds now offered for cash subscription or additional amounts of the ¾ per cent Treasury notes of Series D 1943, dated March 15, 1941, and maturing on March 15, 1943. The exchanges will be made at par, with interest adjustments as of June 2, 1941.

The Treasury bonds of 1956-58, now offered for cash subscription and in exchange for the bonds due on Aug. 1, 1941, will be dated June 2, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at 2½ per cent, payable semi-annually. The first coupon, due on Sept. 15, 1941, will be for a fractional period. The bonds will mature March 15, 1958, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States after March 15, 1956.

Post offices and banks have turned into the Treasury from the first 17 days' sale of defense savings bonds $257,646,000, it was reported today. Sales for the different classes of bonds were as follows: Series E, $61,658,000; Series F, $28,221,000; Series G, $167,767,000.

If this rate of disposal of the defense savings bonds were to continue, $5,500,000,000 of the $6,333,000,000 which the Treasury must borrow in the coming fiscal year would be raised by this "popular" campaign, which is designed to tap the savings of the people and thus to prevent expenditure of the steadily increasing national income on consumers' goods.

Oil Firms Inquire About Pipe to Run To Atlantic Coast

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Plans for a big oil pipe line from the Southwestern fields to the Atlantic seaboard have reached the point where a group of major oil companies has asked the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee if it can supply the pipe, the Post-Gazette stated.

The newspaper said the decision to build the line, with pipe 24 inches in diameter that could transport as much as 300,000 barrels a day, has not definitely been reached yet, but that the project "is under active consideration, with financing and other problems to be worked out."

Earlier orders were allocated to four steel companies for 120,600 tons of pipe for a $15,000,000 gasoline line to be built from Louisiana to North Carolina by the Plantation Pipe Line Company.

The new project would be a co-operative proposition. The Smith Corporation manufactures large-diameter pipe by an electric weld method and has a capacity of 8,000 miles a year.

American Woolen
COMPANY
INCORPORATED
225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable June 20, 1941 to stockholders of record June 2, 1941. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT,
Treasurer

May 21, 1941.

What is advertising, anyway?

A lot has been written about advertising.

A lot of speeches have been made about it.

But the whole fact in a nutshell is —advertising is simply a *time-saver.*

It saves time for the man or woman who wants to buy something—and for the store or factory with something to sell.

And like most time-savers, it's a money-saver too.

The Christian Science Monitor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 544,200
1941 volume to date 50,911,579
1940 volume to date 102,951,268

Stock Prices Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The stock market today ran into enough selling to halt the rally that started Wednesday.

While there were isolated gainers of modest amounts, most leaders were under water after a hesitant opening. Small fractional declines were in the majority near the final hour. Dealings slackened on the retreat, transfers for the full proceedings being at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Fears of new British reversals at Crete, more government industrial controls and price ceilings, added to continued apprehension over the labor outlook, brokers said, were the principal offsets to a fairly optimistic business picture.

Commodities were a shade uneven.

Among wavering stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp., General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Consolidated Edison and J. I. Case.

Resistance was displayed by Westinghouse, United Aircraft, Youngstown Sheet, Great Northern and Union Carbide.

Inclined to back away in the curb were Humble Oil, American Gas, N. J. Zinc, Quaker Oats and Singer Mfg. Calamba Sugar improved, as did Brewster Aero and Pennroad.

United States Government bonds, in active trading, jumped as much as 9-32 point today.

Over-the-counter traders reported heavy turnover throughout the federal list with attention centered on treasury 3¼s. These sold at 102 17-32 toward the final hour after being even higher in earlier dealings.

The Treasury's announcement that holders of the issue would receive rights to new 2½ per cent bonds, due in 1958 and callable in 1956, was in line with Wall Street expectations. As often happens, however, the actual announcement brought buoyancy in many U. S. issues.

Up a little were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, International Telephone 5s, Pennsylvania Railroad General 4½s of '65 and Portland General Electric 4½s.

A shade lower, however, were some rails, including Santa Fe 4s of '95, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," and Nickel Plate 4½s.

In the foreign dollar sector French 7½s of '41, stamped, and German 5½s of '65 were sold at steady prices.

J. P. Morgan & Co. To Pay Dividend Of $1 Per Share

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., is today cutting its first melon in the form of a dividend of $1 a share. All stock in the banking company is owned by its officers and the estates of partners of the old Morgan banking house who have passed on.

J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., became a state chartered institution on April 1, 1940, and a paid-in capital of $20,000,000, representing 200,000 shares. The change over to a state chartered bank followed a bank partnership of more than 80 years, during which no public announcement was ever made of distribution of earnings.

The present and initial dividend is not described in the formal statement as a yearly or quarterly disbursement, but is merely called "a dividend."

In its quarterly report of March 31, 1941, one year after obtaining a state charter, J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., reported a capital and surplus of $20,000,000 each and undivided profits of $603,381. Deposits on that date were placed at $695,330,859 and total resources at $750,893,472. Undivided profits, deposits and resources all showed increases over the previous statement.

Gilt-Edged Issues Active in London

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Shipping shares and home rails made small gains today in a stock market which picked up a good deal of activity, attributed largely to covering by traders holding short positions. Some industrials slipped a bit at the close.

The rally in activity among gilt-edged issues left oil and mining stocks neglected.

Grain Prices Break Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Prices broke sharply today, wheat falling almost 5 cents a bushel, corn more than 2 cents and soybeans as much as 8 cents at one stage.

Brokers said an outburst of selling followed receipt of word that British air forces were being withdrawn from Crete but the explanation that this was for defense purposes resulted in a partial rally of prices. Weakness of securities and hedging sales associated with the heavy wheat movement in producing areas were depressing factors.

The 8-cent break in soybeans was the maximum permitted in one session.

After showing losses of as much as 4⅞ to 4¾ cents, wheat rallied sharply and closed 2⅛-3⅝ lower than yesterday, May 97¾-98½, July 97⅝-⅛.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	— ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	M'y20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y21
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	7	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y21
2⅝	1⅞	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	21¼	21	21	— ¾
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	152½	151	152½	+2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅞
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y19
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54½	54½	54½	— ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	11	17⅜	17	17	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	45¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y15
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	29	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	6	80¼	80	80	— ⅜
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	8	25¾	25	25	— ¾
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	67⅞	66½	66½	— 1
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19	18½	18½	— ½
115	107	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	.	105½	105	105	M'y20
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
2	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y20
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y20
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'y21
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	
51	45	Am Home (2.40)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
17⅛	1½	Am Ice	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'y21
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¼	11¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	12	12	12	
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	M'y21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(.30k)	3	33⅜	33½	33½	—1
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	29	29	29	— ⅞
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	26	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	
7	5⅛	Am Sat R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y20
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	8	40	39¼	39⅝	—1
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42	42	42	+1½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	9	20¾	20	20	— ⅞
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	9	10⅛	10	10	M'y21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y14
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	— ½
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y21
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	21	150¾	150⅛	150½	
73½	63¼	Am Tobacco (5)	4	63⅞	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
74½	64	Am Tob B (5)	7	64	63¼	63¼	—1⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147	147	147	M'y21
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅞	5½	AmWoolen	1	6	6	6	M'y21
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	7	57¼	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	98	26¼	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	3	12	12	12	— ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y21
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M .85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y21
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110½	110	110	M'y15
5½	4	Armour Ill	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53¾	53½	53½	— ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	M'y19
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	40	27½	26½	26½	— ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	7	67⅛	66¾	67	M'y21
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	19⅞	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	26½	26½	26½	— 1
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	25	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'y21
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	M'y21
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	M'y21
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	112	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	M'y16
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y19
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	9	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
20⅞	17⅛	Benef I L (.45g)	14	17¼	16	16	—1⅛
57	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	M'y17
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28⅛	28	28	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	18	71¼	69⅝	70	—1
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	122¼	122¼	122¼	—1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'y21
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'y21
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	21	20½	21	M'y21
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	16	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y21
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32⅛	32	32	M'y15
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y21
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	12	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'y21
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y20
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (1.g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y21
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	+1
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	M'y21
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	19¼	19	19	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	5	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13¾	11½	Canada Dry .60)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	2	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34¾	Cannon Mills ½g	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y20
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26½	25½	26½	M'y21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	56	54⅞	54⅞	—1⅜
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	42¾	42½	42½	
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	13	20	19	19½	— ¾
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
2⅝	1⅛	Cent Foundry	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	M'y21
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y14
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	M'y20
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	20	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y21
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great W	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11½	11½	11½	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	M'y16
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	49⅛	49	49	—1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y21
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
27⅜	11¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y20
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	21	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	— ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	7	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅝
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y21
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	— ⅞
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	11	35⅝	34½	35	—1
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	90	90	90	M'y21
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	.	61¼	61¼	61¼	M'y20
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	15	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	19	19	19	M'y21
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15	15	15	M'y19
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	*6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
21	16¼	Col Br B (.90g)	*1	16	16	16	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	43	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	73⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	M'y20
67⅜	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y21
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	—1
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ¼
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	11	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	48	⅜	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	52	52	52	— ⅝
30⅛	25	Com Edis (1.80)	25	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y14
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅜	17¾	Cons Edison (2)	13	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
107⅜	98	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	98	97¾	97¾	— ¾
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	2	8	8	8	
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y20
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	65	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y20
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	21½	21½	21½	—1¼
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	4	13¼	13	13¼	
14⅛	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	3	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
1⅛	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	9	¾	¾	¾	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	94½	94½	—1⅜
40½	32⅝	Cont Can (1g)	*4	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	37¼	37	37¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Cont Motors	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	5	22	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17	17	17	— ½
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	11	14½	14	14	— ⅜
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	46	45½	45½	— ½
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	14⅛	14	14	
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y17
27⅝	20⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	43½	43½	43½	M'y21
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12	12	12	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	25	38¼	36⅞	37	—1
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	86	84¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. Bankers Association To Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York State Bankers Association will hold its 48th convention at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., on May 25, 26, and 27, Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, President of the association and Vice-Chairman of the Board, National City Bank of New York, announced.

Three speakers will be heard on Monday, May 26. They are Dr. Willard E. Atkins, Chairman, Department of Economics, Washington Square College, New York University, on investments; Eric Hodgins, Publisher, Fortune Magazine, on public relations, and Dr. William I. Myers, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

The good-neighbor relations existing between this country and Canada will be symbolized at the convention's first luncheon on Monday when Mayor Thomas L. Holling of Buffalo and E. J. Tarr, K. C., President, Monarch Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will make short addresses on the positions of this country and Canada in the present world crisis.

Round-Table Talks

Round-table discussions will follow. Leston P. Faneuf, Assistant Vice-President, Marine Trust Group, Inc., and Chairman, Committee on Public Relations, will lead that group's round-table, having as participants Miss Freida Miller, Industrial Commissioner, State of New York Department of Labor; John G. Forrest, Financial News Editor, New York Times; Robert J. Izant, President, Financial Advertisers Association, and William Powers, Director, Customer Relations, American Bankers Association.

Albert Hoefer, Assistant State Leader, State College of Agriculture, will direct a 4-H program at the Committee on Agriculture's round-table.

Adrian M. Massie, Vice-President, New York Trust Company, and Chairman, Committee on Bond Portfolios, will head that group's round-table. Participants will include C. W. Millard, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo; B. M. Edwards, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and President, South Carolina National Bank, Charleston, S. C., and Dr. Atkins.

Election of officers and a business meeting will initiate the convention's final sessions on Tuesday, May 27.

Legislation Discussion

Following that Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Putnam, and Chairman of the Assembly Banks Committee, will speak on legislation, and Superintendent of Banks William R. White will address a session to be sponsored by the Committees on Bank Management and Research. Dr. Ralph C. Epstein, Dean, School of Business Administration, University of Buffalo, will speak on labor relations.

Two luncheons have been arranged for Tuesday. One will be under the auspices of the Committee on County Organization, and following it M. Montgomery Maze, Chairman of the Committee and President, First National Bank & Trust Company, Pearl River, will lead a panel discussion. Participants will include William H. MacKenzie, Vice-President, State Bank of Belmont, Belmont; Leston P. Faneuf, Assistant Vice-President, Marine Midland Group, Inc., Buffalo; Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, President, and Harold J. Marshall, Secretary, New York State Bankers Association.

The second luncheon will be sponsored by the Committee on Trust Functions, William H. Stackel, Vice-President and Trust Officer, Security Trust Company, Rochester, Chairman. Robert W. H. Campbell, Vice-President, Liberty Bank of Buffalo, will preside. Surrogate George T. Vandermeulen of Erie County and Dean Lewis A. Froman, PhD, Professor of Economics, Millard Fillmore College, will speak.

David C. Barry, Vice-President, Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester, and Chairman, Committee on Bank Research, will head a round-table on bank management and research. With him will be Paul W. Brainard, President, First National Bank, Ithaca, and Chairman of the Committee on Bank Management; Walter B. French, Manager, and Otto C. Lorenz, both of the Consumer Credit Department, American Bankers Association.

A round-table on legislation, headed by Orie R. Kelly, President Lawyers Trust Company, and Chairman, Committee on Legislation, will conclude the Committee sessions.

Brig. Gen. Henry Joseph Reilly, retired, distinguished U. S. Army officer and writer, will be the chief speaker at the Association's annual banquet on Tuesday evening.

Norfolk Road Sale Confirmed

RICHMOND, Va.—A decree signed by Federal Judge Luther B. Way confirmed the sale of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company properties to its successor company, the Norfolk Southern Railway Company, and stipulated that the sum of $500,000 should be held by the present receivers of the line to pay expenses, subject to the order of the court, that may be authorized in connection with concluding the reorganization.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
27 3¼s '41	102.19	102.15	102.19
5 3¼s '45-43	107.3	107.3	107.3
1 2½s '45	108.3	108.3	108.3

Treasury Bonds

16 2½s '54	103.23	103.23	103.23
38 2⅞s '60-55	110.15	110.6	110.15

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s '44-42	102.9	102.9	102.9

New York City Bonds

31 3s '80		104¼ 104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	48½	48½	48½
24 Alleghany cv 5s '44	89	89	89
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	51½	51½	51½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	102 17-32		102 17-32
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107	1707⅜
4 Am & For P 5s '543/4	54¾	54¾	54¾
15 Am IGChem 5½s '49	102½	102	102½
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	107¾	108
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¾	107⅜	107¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s'57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
12 Arm Del 4s'55	106	105¾	106
10 AT&SF 4s'95	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 AT&SF 4½s'48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	100½	100½	100½
8 A C Line 1st 4s'52	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 A C Line 4½s'64	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 A C Line 5s'45	87	86½	86½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	36	36	36
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	32	31¾	32
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	95	94¾	95
9 B&O '95 st A	35⅞	35	35⅛
1 B&O '95 st C	41¼	41	41
6 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34½	34½
7 B&O '96 st F	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
24 B&O cv '60 st	27⅜	27	27
11 B&O 4s'48	65⅜	65½	65½
5 B&OPLEAWV 4s'51st	55¼	55	55
1 B&O S W '50 st	47½	47⅜	47½
1 B&O T C 4s'59	53½	53⅛	53⅛
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
5 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Boston&Me 4½s'70	27¼	27¼	27¼
17 Boston&Me 4s'60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Buf Niag El 3¾s'67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Buf R&P '57 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Bush Term 5s'55	46	45½	46
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1 CanNatRy 4¾s 55	99	99	99
16 CanNatRy 4½s 51	97¾	97½	97½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s 56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	107	107	107
1 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	75½	75½	75½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5 Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96⅜	96½
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅞	13½	13⅞
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	55½	55¼	55¼
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128¾	128¾
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	104	104
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83⅛	83¼	83¼
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¼	96⅛	96¼
5 Chi I & L 6s 66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
34 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9	9	9
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	37½	37½	37½
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
34 Chi&NW 6½s 36	30	29½	30
37 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16⅜	16⅜
55 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15¼	13¾	13¾
67 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¼	15¾	16¼
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16¼	16	16¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
18 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11½	11¾	11½
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	77½	77½	77½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94½	94½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Chi Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
1 ColumbiaG5s52Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 ConnMack inc 6Bsww	43	43	43
1 ConnwithEd3¼s58	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s56	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
20 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	82	82	82
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Cuba No Ry 4½s'42	18½	18	18½
56 CubaNoRy 5½s'42rct	17	16½	17
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
3 Dayton P & L 3s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅜	54½	54½
47 D & R G 4½s '36	14¼	14	14¼
3 D & R G 4s '36	14	13¾	14
1 D & R G West 5s '55	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103	103	103
24 Elec Auto L 3¼s '50	101	100⅝	100⅞
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	24	23⅞	23⅞
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	24	23⅞	23⅞
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	47	47	47
1 Erie cv 5s '53 A	47	47	47
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21 Fla E Cst 5s '74	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87½	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s'48 D	92	92	92
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106	106	106
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101¾	101¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97⅞	97½	97⅞
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84	84	84
32 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Gulf M&O 5s 50	89	89	89
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Hocky V 4½s 99	129	129	129
44 Hudson Coal 5s62A	36¼	36	36
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅞	44½	44⅞
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	10	10
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
22 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46	46
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	44½	45
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45½	45½
43 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47⅛	46½	46⅞
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¼	53⅞	54
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A17g	50⅜	49⅝	50
32 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45¾	45¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100	100	100
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
15 Int Hydro El cv6s 44	42	41⅞	42
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84	83⅜	83⅜
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104	104	104
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
8 Int Rys Cen Am 6s 57	90½	89⅜	90⅛
6 Int Rys C Am 5s'42	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	44	43¾	43¾
22 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅜	46	46⅜
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55¼	55¼
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	43	42⅜	42⅜
2 K C South 5s 50	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 K C South 3s 50	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63	62½	62⅝
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	62½	62½	62½
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	95	95
14 L E & West 3s 47	88½	88½	88½
10 L S & M S 3½s 97	90½	90½	90½
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	70¼	69½	70¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	69	69	69
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¾	49½	49¾
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	34⅞	35
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅝	27½	27½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
10 Liggett & M 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
8 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
3 Louisln & Ark 5s 69	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Louisv & N 4½s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52¼	52	52
95 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	113	112⅞	113
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1 Mich Con Gas 6s 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	21½	21½	21½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s 56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	107	107	107
1 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	75½	75½	75½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5 Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96⅜	96½
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅞	13½	13⅞
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	55½	55¼	55¼
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128¾	128¾
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	104	104
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83⅛	83¼	83¼
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¼	96⅛	96¼
5 Chi I & L 6s 66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
34 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9	9	9
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	37½	37½	37½
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
34 Chi&NW 6½s 36	30	29½	30
37 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16⅜	16⅜
55 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15¼	13¾	13¾
67 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¼	15¾	16¼
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16¼	16	16¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
18 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11½	11¾	11½
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	77½	77½	77½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94½	94½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Chi Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
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1 ColumbiaG5s52Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
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1 ConnMack inc 6Bsww	43	43	43
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5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s56	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
20 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	82	82	82
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Cuba No Ry 4½s'42	18½	18	18½
56 CubaNoRy 5½s'42rct	17	16½	17
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
3 Dayton P & L 3s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅜	54½	54½
47 D & R G 4½s '36	14¼	14	14¼
3 D & R G 4s '36	14	13¾	14
1 D & R G West 5s '55	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103	103	103
24 Elec Auto L 3¼s '50	101	100⅝	100⅞
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	24	23⅞	23⅞
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	24	23⅞	23⅞
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	47	47	47
1 Erie cv 5s '53 A	47	47	47
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21 Fla E Cst 5s '74	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87½	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s'48 D	92	92	92
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106	106	106
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101¾	101¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97⅞	97½	97⅞
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84	84	84
32 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Gulf M&O 5s 50	89	89	89
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Hocky V 4½s 99	129	129	129
44 Hudson Coal 5s62A	36¼	36	36
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅞	44½	44⅞
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	10	10
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
22 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46	46
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	44½	45
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45½	45½
43 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47⅛	46½	46⅞
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¼	53⅞	54
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A17g	50⅜	49⅝	50
32 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45¾	45¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100	100	100
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
15 Int Hydro El cv6s 44	42	41⅞	42
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84	83⅜	83⅜
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104	104	104
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
8 Int Rys Cen Am 6s 57	90½	89⅜	90⅛
6 Int Rys C Am 5s'42	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	44	43¾	43¾
22 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅜	46	46⅜
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55¼	55¼
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	43	42⅜	42⅜
2 K C South 5s 50	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 K C South 3s 50	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63	62½	62⅝
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	62½	62½	62½
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	95	95
14 L E & West 3s 47	88½	88½	88½
10 L S & M S 3½s 97	90½	90½	90½
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	70¼	69½	70¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	69	69	69
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¾	49½	49¾
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	34⅞	35
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅝	27½	27½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
10 Liggett & M 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
8 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
3 Louisln & Ark 5s 69	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Louisv & N 4½s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52¼	52	52
95 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	113	112⅞	113
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1 Mich Con Gas 6s 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	21½	21½	21½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	23½	23¼	23¼
13 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 NY Trap R 6s 46	95	95	95

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn	21	21	21
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
16 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
11 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅝	67	67
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60	60	60
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	77¼	77	77
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44⅞	45
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109½	109¾
6 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110	110	110
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
3 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106	1066	106
2 Pen P &Lt 3½s 69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅜	94⅜	84⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	103	103	103
23 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97⅛	96⅞	97
3 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Peoria&Sast 4s 60	49	49	49
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	78	78	78
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65⅝	68⅜	68⅜
5 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5⅞	6
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	21¼	21	21
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104	104	104
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
13 Portl Gen El P 3¼s 66	81	80¼	80¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69	69	69
10 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
8 Republic Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3 Republic Stl 4½s 56	104	104	104
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	43	42⅝	43
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	10¼	10	10¼
3 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13	13	13
1 St LIM & S 4s R & G 3	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 St LIM & S 4s RG 33ct	69	69	69
30 St L Peo & NW5s 48	35	35⅛	35
54 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¼	53	53
57 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53	53
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¼	69¼	69¼
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	50	50	50
10 So Pac 3¾s 46	67¾	67½	67¾
28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¾	55½	55½
6 South Ry 6½s 56	87⅛	86½	86½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	82½	81⅞	81⅞
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	92¾	92¾
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅜	62½	62⅜
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
5 StandOilNJ2¾s53	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104	104	104
1 T RR A St L 4

Confusion Marks Progress Of Move to Deport Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—If confusing the issue is a successful legal weapon, Harry Bridges' attorneys scored a victory here in their second week of attempting to tear down the Federal Government's efforts to prove that the West Coast labor leader should be deported as an undesirable alien.

For sheer surprise, the week surpassed all others in the month-and-a-half-old proceedings. It saw Mr. Bridges' lawyers place two witnesses on the stand they knew were hostile to their client. Each witness testified he thought Mr. Bridges should be deported and apparently this was just what Mr. Bridges' lawyers wanted them to say.

Purpose of the defense tactic was apparently to show the Presiding Examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears, that the current proceedings against Mr. Bridges are the focal point for an intense anti-labor drive. Although Government counsel and Judge Sears agreed that this should not be made a "labor case," nevertheless testimony was to the effect that opposition to the trade union movement in California was behind the deportation effort.

Urged Deportation

The first witness, Capt. William F. Hynes, former head of the intelligence department of the Los Angeles police, said on the stand that he thought Mr. Bridges should be deported. He was placed on the stand by the labor leader's attorneys to discredit testimony by a Government witness, Ezra F Chase. In showing that Mr. Chase had reported professionally to Captain Hynes on Communist activities, defense lawyers attempted to draw the conclusion over numerous Government objections that Mr. Chase was actually a "labor spy" hired to discredit union leaders.

During the Hynes testimony, defense lawyers secured the statement from the witness that he had had Mr. Bridges "shadowed." In this way, defense attorneys argued that the Los Angeles intelligence bureau or so-called "red squad" was a union-breaking agency.

The attempt was not firmly established in the record of the hearing because it appeared "immaterial" frequently to Judge Sears.

A tie-in with the next witness, George A. Graham, Orange County secretary of the Associated Farmers, was secured when Captain Hynes said he had also been employed by the Associated Farmers, a well-known group pledged to oppose what it considers "subversive" activities.

Mr. Graham testified also that he thought Mr. Bridges should be deported. His testimony was sought by Mr. Bridges' lawyers in an effort to show that another Government witness, Richard St. Clair, who placed Mr. Bridges at Communist meetings, had been secured by Associated Farmers officials. This testimony also brought out that the Associated Farmers is opposed to a compulsory closed shop.

Theft Charged

Some confusion occurred during the Hynes testimony when the Los Angeles officer charged that original copies of letters shown him in photostatic form by Mr. Bridges' attorneys had been stolen from the Police Department's files. He claimed that "a Communist" had rifled the files.

Last witness of the week, Henry Schmidt, President of the San Francisco Division of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, of which Mr. Bridges is Pacific Coast head, denied on the stand that he was a Communist or had attended Communist meetings, Mr. Schmidt had a "no" answer. His denials cast a blanket "no" over most previous testimony, offered by Government witnesses, that he had attended Communist Party meetings which Mr. Bridges was also supposed to have attended.

Government counsel attempted to convert the Schmidt testimony to its own purposes by implying that members of the Communist Party were required on the witness stand to deny all connection with the Party. In other words, the Government implied that Mr. Schmidt was giving a practical illustration of a well-known Communist technique. The Government lawyers said they could prove Mr. Schmidt was a Communist if they were "trying" Mr. Schmidt.

At the very beginning of the week, a defense witness, Dr. Virgil MacMickle, who identified himself as a "naturopath" of Portland, Ore., was made to contradict some of his testimony. Government counsel gave Dr. MacMickle the most searching cross-examination of the hearing. Originally presented by the defense to testify that the character of one man who had given a sworn statement to the Government was "bad," Dr. MacMickle's own testimony became so involved under Government questioning that it threw some doubt on the value of his views to the defense.

Bridges Called Red

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Chief of the United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization, described Harry Bridges as "a leading Communist of the United States" at the Bridges deportation hearing yesterday.

Richard Gladstein, Bridges' defense attorney, asked on cross-examination whether Major Schofield considered it proper, as chief of the service prosecuting the case, to give an opinion or try to affect the decision.

Major Schofield replied that he considered it his duty to do so.

On direct testimony, the Immigration Chief said Mr. Bridges' former secretary had told him the Congress of Industrial Organizations longshore leader was a Communist.

Major Schofield described a meeting with FBI agents, Albert del Guercio, chief of Government Counsel, and James O'Neil, former C. I. O. publicity man and reluctant Government witness now serving 60 days in jail for contempt of court.

"O'Neil said Harry Bridges was a member of the Communist Party," the Major testified. "He volunteered that he was the only man that had visual evidence that Harry Bridges was a Communist.

"He said he actually had seen Bridges pasting stamps in a Communist Party book. . . ."

Nazi 'Chutists Take Candia

Continued from Page 1

tack in an attempt to blast a path for fresh waves of "sky troops."

The fate of the island and its garrison is believed to depend largely on whether the Germans knock out the Royal Air Force fighter stations, for these are the backbone of the defense against the repeated air assaults.

No Nearby Bases

Since Britain's air bases on the African mainland and the island of Cyprus are out of fighter range of Crete, all British fighters thrown into the battle have to be based on the Greek island except for naval planes that might be flown from aircraft carriers.

The assault on Crete was described in military circles as "the first round in an all-out battle for Suez," and they expressed belief the Germans were operating on a precise schedule which envisioned the capture of the island before the end of the week.

[The British radio, in a broadcast heard May 21 in New York by CBS, reported the British garrison on the island of Cyprus —350 miles east of Crete—had been strongly reinforced by Australian and New Zealand troops. British sources said they believed Cyprus would be the Germans' next objective.]

Flares Instead of Explosives Drop as Hawaii Tests Blackout

HONOLULU, May 22 (AP)—Lights were blotted out in the Hawaiian Islands soon after 9 p. m. May 20, as residents, warned of the approach of theoretical enemy bombers, tested a protected blackout.

Sirens, radio announcements and motor messengers heralded the approach of the planes.

Isolated hamlets of farthest North Kauai Island were darkened and, far south on Hawaii, Japanese grocers extinguished their kerosene lamps. Lighthouse keepers doused beacons.

The blackout, part of the Army's spring war games found soldiers manning observation posts burrowed into lava peaks awaiting attackers who, when they came, dropped flares instead of explosives.

Then lights blazed again from Kaena point to Koko Head and another blackout, third for the islands in two years, was over.

Gov. J. B. Poindexter, in a radio broadcast, said Hawaii's many racial groups are loyal to America and welcomed the opportunity to co-operate.

Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding the Hawaii Department, said the Territory "outdid" itself.

Army planes had scattered leaflets over the islands warning of the blackout and urging full co-operation. Leaflets were printed in English, Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian and a Filipino dialect.

During the blackout, civilian controlled this year, 1,500 Red Cross workers set up emergency stations; motorcyclists patrolled highways; 100 civilian trucks equipped with emergency supplies hastened to "bombed" sections and blackout patrols were active.

Yesterday, unidentified persons distributed leaflets in Honolulu urging the population to take the blackout "seriously" because "this time bombs may be just around the corner."

The leaflets assailed President Roosevelt and said his "part in an imperialist war" already had brought "super profits to big business," a 38 per cent increase in the price of rice and many "suppressionist" laws.

Yes, They Have Bananas

Thirty per cent of the world's bananas come from Central America.

Record Employees In Executive Branch

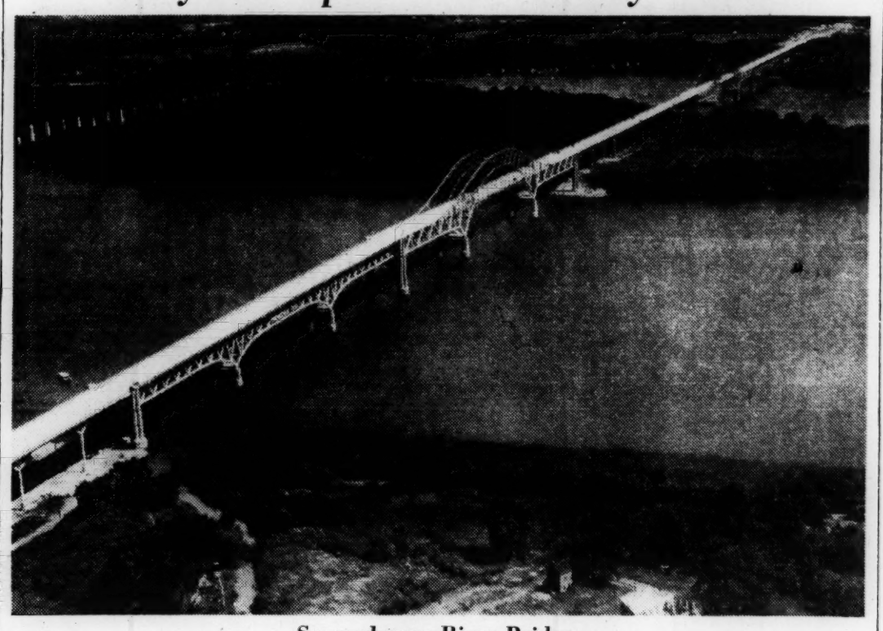
By the Associated Press

Washington, May 22

The number of civilian employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government reached an all-time high of 1,202,348 at the end of March, the Census Bureau announced yesterday.

The previous high of 1,184,521 was recorded last December. The March civilian pay roll was $184,244,306.

Maryland Span Wins Beauty Award



Susquehanna River Bridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The most beautiful bridges in each of four classifications—monumental, medium, small-sized, and movable—built of steel during the past year were selected by the American Institute of Steel Construction for awards at a dinner at the Engineers Club here last night. The awards are made annually.

In Class A, monumental-sized bridges, the Susquehanna River Bridge between Havre de Grace and Perryville, Md., built by J. E. Greiner Company at a cost of $4,085,000, won first place.

Among Class B bridges, those of medium size, the Dunnings Creek Bridge, part of the Pennsylvania Turnpike in Bedford Township, Pa., built by Parsons, Klapp, Brinkerhoff & Douglas at a cost of $260,000, won first place.

The Klamath River Bridge of Humboldt County, California, constructed by C. H. Purcell, State Highway Engineer, and F. W. Panhorst, of the California Department of Public Works, at a cost of $139,900, won first award among small bridges.

The Oceanic Bridge over Navesink River, between Locust Point and Rumson, N. J., built by Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff and Morris Goodkind at a cost of $1,030,000, topped all comers in the movable bridge category.

All Nation Awaits Tally Of Ford Vote

Continued from Page 1

plant was pounding ahead with apparently little check in its regular schedule.

It was the biggest NLRB election at one plant in history. As the unparalleled adventure in industrial democracy went on, newspapers outside were headlining the award of a huge new bomber contract to Ford, by William S. Knudsen in Washington, to boost America's defense. Watching it there on the spot you got the feeling that this orderly election, substituting the ballot for force and violence, might be aiding America's national defense too, in its own way; at any rate, you hoped so.

If you approached that particular polling booth, at the start of the Mercury assembly line, the way the motion picture cameras do from afar off, you would come down from an aerial survey that included the whole vast plant. The River Rouge plant covers 1,200 acres.

Immense Industry

You would see dozens of smokestacks towering up, buildings that got bigger and bigger as you approach, sunlight reflected from the roofs of 10,000 or 15,000 parked cars of the Ford day shift, and the glint of water on one side where lake boats bring in limestone from Mr. Ford's quarries, lumber from Mr. Ford's forests, iron ore from Mr. Ford's mines to the biggest integrated industry in the world. Coming down now further, there is one huge plant that runs continuously for just 80 feet short of a mile; there is a separate glass, a rubber, and a chemical factory and dozens of others.

There is a big new brick building that is a story all to itself. It is the new defense aviation building to assemble Pratt & Whitney engines for the Government, and to hasten the building of which Ford engineers first built another immense steel-and-plyboard shell all around it, like a cardboard box around another cardboard box, which made winter construction of the inside building possible. Now it is almost done.

The eye takes in gardens for the trade school children Mr. Ford is befriending, and the museum-village he has assembled three miles away, and the rotunda. For there is one thing unique about this plant. It was born out of the imagination of one man, it is the extended shadow of Mr. Ford himself.

Mr. Ford has said for years that he would have no truck with a union.

Setting for Scene

That is the setting physically and historically for this scene inside. In this little eddy in the ordered confusion, like a hut set down in the Grand Canyon, there is a table with six men in shirt-sleeves sitting at it, a Michigan State Trooper in natty blue uniform and whipcord breeches looking on, and a succession of Ford workers sweating, grimy, sheepish, lining up before the table to vote, some of them voting for the first time in their lives.

Their names and badge numbers are found on a master eligible list, and checked and double-checked, then they take a ballot, carry it into one of the plywood voting booths with a canvas curtain hanging two thirds of the way down, they put a fateful X at C. I. O., A. F. of L. or neither, fold their ballots, and emerge. Nobody ever will know how Mike Koriopolis voted. But the aggregate of all the votes will be known—they are being counted as this is written.

That is the immediate scene. This is one of dozens of polling places. The air is filled with the noise of machinery. The nose is assailed with machine - shop smells.

On an overhead shelf, across the building, a moving chain is carrying assembled auto doors and on a shelf below, moving in the opposite direction, are hanging parts of engines, swinging from hooks like sides of beef. On the floor at one side are newly assembled tractors; behind the polling booth are stock cribs, while right at hand a gang of liesurely mechanics are applying automatic crew drivers to the frames that are starting off to be sleek Mercury cars.

While the whole scene gives the impression of haste and speed, if you pick out any particular worker he does not seem to be rushing violently, in fact, quite the reverse. The things he is doing are nicely timed, and integrated with the teamwork of the whole. He is like the man on the trapeze who turns a mid-air somersault and always finds the other fellow's hands waiting for him.

High overhead the great crane, whose steel beams stretch the width of the building, goes on with its own little game. The driver emerges from his cab and you see him way up there with a swab, flecking imaginary dust off his controls. You know it is imaginary dust because this is one of the cleanest factories in Detroit, and one of the cleanest factories on earth. Physically one of the best to work in.

Those are the men who voted in yesterday's election. Their vote had all the earmarks of a political election, but in a spot where no political election could ever be held.

Some confusion was caused during the day by the appearance of men not on the master-eligible list through an apparent misunderstanding. They were permitted to mark unsigned ballots which were placed in larger signed envelopes, and their votes were challenged. If their votes are allowed the outer envelope will be destroyed and the inner ballots counted. One estimate put the number of votes challenged at 6,000.

Longshoremen End Strike; 5,000 Back at Shell Plant

By the Associated Press

A longshoremen's strike at Buffalo, N. Y., and a walkout of 5,000 laborers at an Army shell-loading plant being built near Ravenna, Ohio, were reported ended.

The American Federation of Labor longshoremen switched from a previous stand and decided to accept a pay increase of 7½ cents an hour which had been awarded by a Federal arbitrator called into the dispute involving two Great Lakes package freight lines. The new basic wage for longshoremen, boatmen, extra warehouse checkers and dock clerks became 87½ cents an hour, with 77½ cents for warehousemen.

The Ravenna laborers agreed to return to work for 10 days while their demands for wage increases were negotiated. An A. F. of L. construction official had declared the strike unauthorized. The men were reported to be receiving 65 cents an hour and asking 90 cents.

Detroit. Production at the Hudson Motor Car Company's three Detroit plants was resumed exactly a week after the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) called a strike for wage increases.

An agreement approved by 3,000 to 4,000 members of U. A. W.-C. I. O. Local 154 May 1 provided for an eight-cent hourly raise for the company's 8,500 workers. The Union had demanded a 15-cent hourly increase.

The company agreed to make a further increase of two cents an hour, if the Office of Production Management removes a 15 per cent automobile production curtailment that was ordered recently.

The OPM's 15 per cent curtailment order applied to the Hudson company alone, while other larger companies were ordered to reduce their output as much as 20 per cent. The order was based on a sliding scale which took into account the over-all production of individual automobile companies.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board prepared to act for a second time in the soft coal wage controversy.

The union and southern operators were to appear before the board at Washington May 23, and the northern operators and the union May 24.

San Francisco—Three of the 11 Bay shipyards which had been closed for 12 days by a machinists' strike were reopened May 21 when A. F. of L. craftsmen crossed picket lines established by the striking A. F. of L. and C. I. O. machinists. The 11 yards have $500,000,000 worth of defense orders.

The Navy stepped in to reopen the yards, and carried workers into the plants in Government vihicles.

Los Angeles—A threat of a strike vote, possibly by May 26, arose at the factory of North American Aviation Corporation, where C. I. O. employees are seeking a wage increase. The Union's aims call for a 10-cent hourly raise for all production workers, whose pay ranges from 50 cents to $1.25 an hour, and an increase in beginners' wages from 50 to 75 cents an hour. The company has 11,000 employees, and is making planes for the United States and Great Britain.

Buffalo, N. Y.—All employees of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, airplane division, now engaged in producing fighter planes for the United States and Great Britain, will forego their usual vacations this year.

Instead, Personnel Director Charles S. Mattoon said, the workers will receive cash in lieu of vacation periods.

New York—The Newspaper Guild of New York (C. I. O.) and the Daily Mirror, Inc., announced the signing of a two-year contract giving 370 Editorial and Commercial Department employees $45,000 a year in raises, a five-day, 40-hour week, and a preferential Guild shop.

The contract provides among other things a 5 per cent increase to those earning $70 a week or less, improved minimum wages in 26 Commercial Department channels, and $5 merit raises for 14 editorial men earning $70 or more.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL, and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m) Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Services at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service at 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 3:30-4 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m). 11.79mc (25.4m).

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts,

June 2:
4 p. m., E. S. T. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
7 p. m., E. S. T. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada, except West Coast, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
10 p. m., E. S. T. For Australia, New Zealand, Far East, United States and Canada, West Coast, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

Senators Find Camp Costs On Increase

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 22 (AP)—A special Senate investigating committee, completing a two-day hearing here after a tour of Camp Blanding, left behind it today a blanket statement that many Army camps and defense projects are running far above original cost expectations.

Committee members said Blanding, a "$9,000,000" Army training center which has cost $27,400,000 so far and still is incomplete, was bad enough but some other situations were "even worse."

Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri said he was convinced that "anybody with horse sense could have picked a better site than Blanding which would have cost half the present total," but Lieut.-Col. Arthur Wilson of the General Staff said the location was chosen because it offered excellent facilities for artillery practice, field maneuvers and recreation and was freer from mosquitoes "than any other available area in Florida."

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine criticized the War Department for awarding the building contract on a cost plus fixed fee basis to a New York firm, saying a southern company should have been able to do a better job.

Both Senators Truman and Brewster said they found, however, the troops at the camp well fed, well housed and completely satisfied, but added "we're not through with Camp Blanding."

The Blanding situation was defended by Army construction officers and representatives of the general contractor who said delays in receiving plans, enlargement of projected facilities, adverse weather and necessity for more speed in the defense program made costs higher.

Private Owners Turn In 8 Planes

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—To fill defense needs, the Government has asked for and received eight twin-engined transport planes from private owners, and the Office of Production Management expects to acquire a score of others.

Those who contributed planes were Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York; Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.; Tom Girdler, head of Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland; Superior Oil Company, Houston; La Brea Aviation Corporation, Los Angeles; Walker P. Inman, New York City; Mrs. R. W. Norton, San Antonio, and Van Cluse Aviation Corporation, Providence.

Defense officials said the Government paid "a fair price, mutually agreed upon," for the eight planes.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace, facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-6900, ALLISON.

N. Y. C., 77TH ST., 172 WEST—NEWLY ALTERED—3 delightful rooms, electric refrigeration; $35. HORN & BURKE, 19 E. 53D. EL. 5-4440.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Unusual 5-room apartment; garden and fireplace. Wellesley 2749-W.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-0660

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table, 59 miles from Boston, 46th season, $15 to $17 weekly. $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. —Tel. 98—Miss Anne Merrill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLAZA PERSONNEL SERVICE
100 WEST 42ND ST., N. Y. C., ROOM 711
We have several openings with A-1 firms for secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers, machine operators, typists, clerks and office boys; salaries range from $15 to $35.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed. —MINIMUM RATE $2.00. Repairing, Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES F. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SEWING MACHINE mechanic needed, familiar with Singer, Metropolitan, Merrow machines. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

COUNSELORS, experienced, children's camp, all activities; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced parlor-maid waitress, young, neat, interested; references. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTH PEMBROKE
BEAUTIFUL Early Colonial house, good condition; 9 rooms, bath, all conveniences, barn; 11 acres; woodland; attractive grounds, fruit trees. Route 3; 28 miles from Boston. Apply premises, Henry M. Piske, Tel. 72, Hanover.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, New York—A substantial brick house, 2-car garage; extensive view of lakes and trees, yet within walking distance of station; large living room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, modern oil burner; attractively landscaped, trees, small vegetable garden; plot 75 by 150 feet; terms reasonable; a house with an atmosphere; sacrificed for $14,000. BAYLIS AND JOHNSON, 14 N. Village Avenue, Telephone Rockville Centre 83.

PENFIELD, PA.—8 miles from Phila.; 6 room modern home; restricted community; convenient transportation. Hilltop 360.

Local Classified
(Continued.)

HOUSES TO LET

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—6-room house, perfect condition; oil burner; garage; Cox kitchen, first-floor lavatory, deck and sun porches; unusually convenient; restricted section. WIMPERIS, 429 Prospect Ave., Oakwood 4859.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLYN—For rent, 2 light and airy floors, suitable for practitioner or lawyer; rent reasonable. CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC COMPANY, 434 Albee Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Addressograph, Graphotype, large cabinet, trays, frames; visible filing cabinet. Auto Post Card Corp., 820 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

HOMES—FARMS—CAMPS in New England, the Adirondacks and Canada. 428 properties fully described and illustrated in handsome 140-page magazine. Send $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 342 Madison Ave., New York, or 50 Congress St., Boston.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE, Nantucket, Mass., 1½ acres; choice spot on the island. JOHN N. ROOS, Elizabeth Court, Maywood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON RESERVATIONS
In carefully inspected homes and hotels. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable room for business woman; restricted; elevator house; close to transportation. Havemeyer 6-9276.

NEW Guest Home, permanent and transient guests solicited; free parking; make reservations now for June accommodations; write M. J. Sproul, 181 Marlboro St., Boston, or call Con. 8951.

N. Y. C., 145 East 35th St.—Desirable room; comfort, cleanliness, southern exposure; writer's home, MUrray Hill 5-5569.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953

N. Y. C., 157 E. 81st St.—Lovely, large, elevator apartment; cross ventilation; kitchen privileges; all transportation; near Park.

N. Y. C.—Private home, adult family; midtown; convenient transportation. Man. TR. 7-3036.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th Street—Large south front, single or double. CIrcle 7-6300, Apt. 7-A. MRS. MILLS.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (93)—Large, attractive room, running water, adjacent bath; river view; breakfast optional; references. RI. 9-5122.

OAKWOOD HEIGHTS, Staten Island, N. Y.—Furnished room, single or twin beds; private home, secluded section; breakfast if desired or kitchen privileges; nr. sta. Dongan Hills 6-1349.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive room, private home; select neighborhood; references exchanged. Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; excellent references; present employer will highly recommend; Catholic. Belmont 0055 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION HELPER, middle-aged woman; small adult Christian Science family; simple home life; general household duties. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

VERMONT home on lake, modern conveniences, elec. stove, refrig.; 9 rooms, 4 large bedrooms; fishing, safe bathing; indoor and outdoor fireplaces; beautiful country; $275.00 long season. Mrs. Callahan, 175 Kent St., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 7589.

FOR SALE—$2500; substantial 9-room colonial house, furnished; 6 acres; farming country; electricity; unsurpassed view; safe swimming; ideal children; golf course adjacent. Hopkinton, N. H. Write P. O. Box 269, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

NEW DANBURY, CONN.—2 small cottages fully equipped; adults; ideal for week ends; beautifully situated on private estate; swimming pond; secluded; reasonable. LEWIS GOMPERS, 400 E. 58th St., N. Y. C.

ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MATTITUCK, L. I., N. Y.—5-room cottage, 3-room bungalow; charming location, near Sound; fishing, bathing; low rental, semi-monthly, monthly, season. MILLAR, 92-31 222nd Street, Queens Village, N. Y. Hollis 5-5409-J.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT, SOLD RENTED, REPAIRED
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

LOOKING to buy station wagon for hilly country. Write Box R-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-7113 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Happy the Bride Who Has Her Wedding Planned by
HOWLAND'S BRIDAL SHOP
Let us do it all—Wedding Invitations, Wedding Cake, Wedding Party Trousseau, and Your New Home!
HOWLAND'S

Fine Watches for the Graduate
JULES JURGENSEN—LONGINES
HAMILTON—WALTHAM
ELGIN—EMPIRE
$12.95 to $500.00
Weekly Payments at No Extra Cost
G. W. Fairchild and Sons, Inc.
Quality Jewelers Since 1865
MAIN AT ARCADE

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

READ'S
Cottage Sale
Ends Saturday

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

SOFT—NATURAL
PERMANENT WAVES
$3.50 to $10.00
Anamae's Beauty Salon
130 John Street Dial 4-0406

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 Broad Street

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pressure Resistant Hose
10 to 18 cents per foot
Sizes ⅜ to ¾
50 ft. lengths coupled
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREEN AVE. TEL. 603

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
May 22-23
THE GREAT LIE—Bette Davis, Mary Astor, George Brent. HULLABALOO—Frank Morgan, Virginia Grey
24-27
ANDY HARDY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY—Mickey Rooney, Katherine Grayson. TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN—J. Howard, Brod. Crawford, Ellen Drew

COS COB FLORIST
H. K. CARLSON, Prop.
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
"Flowers Anywhere by Wire"
2 Orchard St., Next to Cos Cob School
Greenwich 3536

Spring Repairs
on Electrical Equipment
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Suitable Graduation Gifts
Five Dollars and Up
W. D. WEBB INC.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

MacMILLEN & CO.
Flowers
Plants, Flowers and Shrubs For the Garden
50 Arch Street Tel. 359

HARTFORD

ROUTE 15 — NU-BLUE SUNOCO — TEL. 8-3719
Plus A to Z Lubrication and related services
SILVER LANE SERVICE
661 MAIN ST., E. Hartford, Conn.

FRESH POTATO SALAD
Every Friday and Saturday
20c a pint
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
539 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

RUTH DEXTER Sports Apparel
Play Togs
Tennis—DRESSES—Golf
Play Suits | $2.95 and up
Bathing Suits | Slacks • Shorts
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

Picnic Days Are Here Again!
Let us put up your
BOX LUNCHES
You will be delighted when you see and taste the good things we will prepare for you. (Prices right for our good food.)
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

WHITE FOOTWEAR
in ARCH PRESERVER and RED CROSS
FOR SUMMER COMFORT
EMERSON & WHITNEY
PHONE 340 43 COLONY STREET

ADAM STRAW HATS
$1.55—$1.85—$2.85
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
Washing — Polishing — Lubricating
AAA ALA

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

SO EASILY DIGESTED
Mitchells'
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 7-1562 NEW HAVEN

Men's Quality Straws

$1.45 up
Cleaning—Blocking
Ladies' and Men's Felt and Panama Hats Made to Order
TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 TEMPLE STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sparkling New Summer Styles in Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.00—AAAA to EEE
Enna Jettick Hosiery to Match
ARNOLD'S
61 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Bags—Hosiery—Neckwear—Gloves—Lingerie—Housecoats—Costume Jewelry
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

SPORT CLOTHES *for Spring*
Sport Coats, Slacks, Jackets, Sweaters and Shirts, Everything a man needs for a Glorious Spring Out Doors.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC

Take care of your furs
SAFE STORAGE
CALL 3-4042
Expert Restyling, Repairing
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic St. 20 Years in Stamford

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 8-2188

D'ALESSANDRO BROS. FURRIERS
148 BEDFORD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD CONN.

Final Clearance on all
Ladies' Spring Coats and Suits
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Do you like to trade in a store where you know they do not sell cheap dresses?
Our Fine Stock of
SUMMER DRESSES
are all good quality at
REASONABLE PRICES
May we have the pleasure of showing you?

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

No place is conducive to contentment if run down at the heels. If your home needs painting, may we help you?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Complete Selection of New Summer Dresses. Cottons, Chambrays, Sheers
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Pictures, Lamps, Mirrors
Fountain Pens
Kodaks, Movie Cameras
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

Your Holiday Clothes
Set to Holiday Budgets
at
Musler Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

GRADUATION GIFTS
Fountain Pens, Pencils and Leather Goods
A large assortment to select from
WEDDING GIFTS
You will find just what you want in our Gift Department
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
60 BANK STREET

Washable shorts, slacks, slack sets and all summer wearables for boys and men now on display.
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

To Meet the Needs
Of the Modern Woman
Let "Vogue" Girdles and Foundation Garments help you mold your figure to perfection.
$3.49 to $7.50
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
WM. P. STEIN CO.
225-227 W. Saratoga Street Lex. 3386
Fr. 31 E. North Avenue Ver 4499

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Preserve Sentiment
Your own Jewelry and Stones may be used in the re-mounting of an "Unusual Oscar Caplan Creation"
Oscar Caplan & Sons
207 WEST SARATOGA STREET
Jewelers at the Bench Since 1905
Phone Chesapeake 0374
Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAY WHITE SALES
of Towels, Linens and Domestics
Now in Progress
WHITNEY'S

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

OUR NEW LOCATION
After June First
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices
Buy furniture and rugs from
L. J. HOVER *and Save*

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

MEMORIAL FLOWERS *for* MEMORIAL DAY
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. 3-4258 3-4259

Free Interior Decorating Service
your furniture problems solved while prices are still low
SHOP AND SAVE AT
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Avenue
Open evenings by appointment

AUBURN

GOOD SHOES
Moderately Priced
Men—Women—Children
BENNET and TRACY

FRED R. DRAKE, Inc.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take Care of Your Footwear Needs for the Great National Holiday
★
Play Shoes, Dress Shoes, Town and Country Footwear of all types.
For Men, Women and Children
★
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Summer has arrived at
MORTON COY. *inc.*
Choose your summeer wardrobe now!
37 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

SUMMER APPROACHES
Plan now to enjoy the best sports season of the year in appropriate outdoor clothes. *You will like the new fabrics in holiday and vacation clothes*
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431. 10 a. m.-3 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Soconey Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delavan GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
at Amherst RI. 9764

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

Shupe Dry Cleaning
Tailoring—Remodeling
Delivery Service
2220 Kensington Ave., Snyder, N. Y.
Phone: AM. 0123
Have your Winter Garments dry cleaned now

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA 9753

CORTLAND

Sullivan's
For Complete Selections of Smart Women's Wear and Accessories
"Showing the Unusual, as Usual"

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

PLAY CLOTHES
That Double Your Summer Fun
ARGERSINGER'S
SPORTS BAR

New Spring Styles in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for women are here
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Essoheat **FUEL OIL**
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Protect Your FURS
and Woolens in our Frigid Storage Vault
Store Now—Pay in the Fall
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

E. S. BATCHELLER CO., INC.
97 NORTH MAIN STREET
Devoe Paints Garden Supplies
Quality Hardware, House Furnishings
PHONE 2105—2106

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Universal Electric and Gas RANGES
Everything Electrical
P. E. CONOVER
28 S. MAIN STREET PHONE 396

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Have you had your car
SEASON SERVICED?
Change Now to Summer Lubricants
A GULFLEX LUBRICATION
Makes your car run smoother—longer
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

NU BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
and Oils. Get our low prices on Tires—Batteries—Accessories
SUNOCO
2nd St. at Winsor Service
"Real Service"
Ph. 56895 712 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

SUMMER FURNITURE
in Basement
GLIDERS 6th Floor
BIGELOW'S Jamestown N. Y.

Sun Fashions For Summer's First Holiday
A 3-DAY DECORATION DAY WEEKEND
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

KENMORE

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
Bor Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

ROGER'S PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE
Repair Work a Specialty
91 Lowell Road RI. 2367

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Aves. Ph. Ri. 9784
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN Mgr
Formerly with Atlantic Refining Co. at Delaware and Shepard

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

DAVE MATHER
Better Meats
3051 Delaware Ave., Kenmore
WE DELIVER DE 1360
Between Chapel R and Alghany

LARCHMONT

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

YOUNG'S
New Summer Showing
SPORTSWEAR—SWIM SUITS
BLOUSES—SWEATERS—LINGERIE
GLOVES—HOSIERY—BAGS
1062 Central Avenue
For Rockaway 7-8328—8784

S. E. WISHNAK
Licensed
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Air Conditioning Fluorescent Fixtures
Oil Burners—Fuel Oil—Wiring—Repairing
1081 WHITE STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Scharf & Company, Inc.
Furriers
Dry Cold Fur Storage
Remodeling and Repairing
Tel. Cedarhurst 8166

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880

MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Is Your Car Ready for That First Summer Trip?
Expert Automotive Service
Lubrication, Ignition, Battery, Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Tubes, Accessories.
Cars called for and delivered.
Just Phone FI. 9-1080
Donohue's Service Station
41-20 150th Street
Half Block Murray Hill R. R. Station
Tydol Gas Veedol Oil

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist
Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

CLEARANCE SALE
of all Spring Models to make room for
Lovely Summer Sheers
Unusual Values
ROBERTA DEAS
118-09 Northern Blvd.
FL. 9-0662
The Gibson Apt. 1-A

ALVIAN FUR SHOP
(Master Furriers for 38 years)
COLD DRY STORAGE
BONDED INSURED
Furs Stored Through Us By
Revillon Freres ($2 Minimum)
159th St. and Northern Blvd.
Ind. 3-7407

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE HATS
in all sizes to suit everyone
$2.95
harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Avenue Ind. 3-3448

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Your Headquarters for
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
ARROW SHIRTS
STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 S. Main St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

AAA — NU BLUE SUNOCO — AAA
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Cor. N. Davis and Main St. Phone 2895

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

Carol Green's
HEADQUARTERS FOR Beautiful Beach and Vacation Wear. Bathing Suits—Slacks—Shorts—Culottes and Complete Play Clothes
We feature a Special Selection of Regular and Extra Sizes
60 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE 6163

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

ON PARADE MEMORIAL DAY
If not in the line of March, it's off to the countryside or down the course, and smart, easy Sport Clothes certainly help you take your helping of pleasure on this Memorable Day.

Sports Jackets	12.50 upward
Lounge Jackets	6.95 upward
Men's Slacks	4.95 upward
Ensembles	4.95 upward

Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON

FREEPORT—Bellmore

HARRY'S SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Exide Battery Service
Radio Repair and Expert Testing
Welding
Repairing and Brake Service
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd., Bellmore, L. I.
Phone Wantagh 1373

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Greeting Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

Creative Decorators
Custom Made Slip Covers. Color Fast and Washable Fabrics.
Twills, Gabardines, Glo-Sheens
3 pieces $29.95
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
114 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 755

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

SALE
Complete Line of Rugs and Carpets. Bigelow Carpets, Simmons Bedding, Kroehler Living Room Pieces.
FREE INTERIOR DECORATION SERVICE
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

Le Rose SHOPS INC.
Large Assortment
SMART COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES
For Decoration Day
12 MAIN STREET

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

CORSETS—Famous Makes
Fitted by Expert Corsetiere
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—BAGS
ETTINGER'S
239 FULTON AVENUE HEMPSTEAD
OPPOSITE FRANKLIN SHOPS

★ Hempstead Red Star Market ★

J. STRAUS
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
298 FRONT STREET
Hempstead 3274

HELP US CELEBRATE OUR
FOURTH (4th) ANNIVERSARY
Our Entire Spring Stock of Street Dresses, Evening Gowns, Wraps and Millinery AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Over one hundred Spring Dresses, values to $9.98—Choice $5
Over one hundred new Hats—Choice $1
FANNS 235 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

EDW. MILLER
Apparel for Gentlemen
SPORT ENSEMBLES
SLACKS and SPORT SHIRTS
252 Fulton Avenue
(Next to Franklin Shops)

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HAM HAZELTON
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

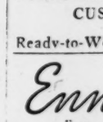
9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

SUMMER SPORTS APPAREL
for Men and Boys
ADELSON'S
739 Franklin Ave., Garden City 5599

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES
Special Department for Children
JARMAN SHOES *for* MEN
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
37-41 82ND STREET


Sport Shirts
$1.65
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

Enna Jettick
For Women
$5 and $6
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9248

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

SEAT COVERS
$6.95 up
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4338

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

SAMUEL JACOBSON DRY GOODS STORE
71 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN 888
Practically everything for the Family
Boy Scout and Girl Scout Camp Uniforms and Supplies

D. and J. LEVY
29 ATLANTIC AVENUE
For This Summer's Wear Buy
Jantzen Swim Wear
B. V. D. Sport Wear
McGregor Sportwear
Hickok Belts and Suspenders
Adam Straws
Palm Beach Ties

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Malverne Delicatessen
255 Hempstead Ave. Malverne, L. I.
Lynbrook 2443 Free Delivery
WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-0020 Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier Dress Shop
Time for Fur Storage!
115-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2924

SMART STYLES in TREADEASY WILBUR COON MATRIX Shoes
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-3254

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Accessories also Men's Wear
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

Revelation Tooth Powder
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 9-9368

Walk-Over

CABANA
$8.95
1941 Cabana
Blue or Black
Other Walk-Overs from $6.95 up
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEYS
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

KARGMAN'S
Mfr. of Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Large Selection of Mirrors on Display
104-21 JAMAICA AVE. CI. 3-1600

HYGRADE UPHOLSTERING CO.
Custom Made Slip Covers
Full Line of Occasional Furniture
102-57 JAMAICA AVE. VI. 7-3247

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Graduation Gifts
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
E. D. RUMMEL
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

HATS
Gay, Amusing and Very Smart
Su Se' HAT SALON
95-23 Jamaica Avenue

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
7 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 LINDEN BLVD. TEL. LAU. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods.
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

MAMARONECK

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	O	B	I		A	P	E		S	T	A	G
O		A		S	C	A	L	E		A		O
R	U	S	H		T	R	Y		F	R	A	Y
O		S	A	W		I		C	O	T		A
	T		T	H	I	S	T	L	E		C	
O	A	R		A		H		E		F	O	P
W	H	E	R	R	Y		A	M	E	L	I	A
E	O	S		T		A		E		A	N	D
	E		M	O	R	N	I	N	G		S	
S		G	U	N		C		S	E	W		P
P	R	O	D		T	H	E		T	A	P	E
O		W		M	O	O	R	S		S		O
T	E	N	T		P	R	E		T	H	U	N

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK (Continued)

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASK US
about the New Automobile Financial Responsibility Law
This affects every New York Car owner and operator.
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
All Kinds of Insurance
Phone OAK 6500

Finance your next car with a loan at the Fleetwood Bank—rates as low as 4%
—FLEETWOOD BANK—
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
MEMBER
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046
"Service that Satisfies"

CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 8802 22 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5096
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7800

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC
ARTHUR P OLSEN Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE N. Y
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

Reg'n. Camp Outfits
Visit Our Camp Shop
Everything from a blanket pin to a tent.
LIEBMAN'S
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2770
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Large selection of

White Shoes
at popular prices
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2-{1368 1369

G. YOUNG
QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Food
1240 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
Bet. Ditmas and Newkirk Aves.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th Street, Brooklyn,
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1315 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B P S PAINT General Electric Appliances, Irons Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Pelham Pharmacy
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Avenue PELHAM, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 1653
Candies, Perfumes, and Luncheonette

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning, and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

BRIMLY
Sportswear, in the Smart Westchester Manner
535 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
10 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

PLEASANTVILLE

PHONE 1898
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
No. 2 Wheeler Ave., Pleasantville, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

For Graduates
Palm Beach Suits 17.75
Palm Beach Coats 13.50
Palm Beach Formal 13.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 No. Main St.

Complete Line of
SUMMER FURNITURE
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

Now Open at
LUCKEY'S
OUR NEW FUN AND SUN SHOP
Everything you will need for your vacation—whether you intend to spend it at the shore, in the mountains, or at home. Your complete summer wardrobe is here—and at unusually low prices.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Switzerland, whose high peaks have formed the design of many of this country's stamps, has again issued a series picturing the towering peaks of the Swiss Alps. This set is to be used for airmail postage and numbers eight stamps. The 30-centimes, light blue, pictures the Jungfrau; the 40c., gray, pictures a town in the Canton of Valais; the 50c., olive, Le Leman; the 60c., brown, Alpstein; the 70c., violet, Ticino Valley; the 1 Fr., blue-green, Lake Lucerne, the Lake of the Forest Cantons; 2 Fr., red-brown, Engadina Valley; 5 Fr., blue, Churfirsten mountains. Each stamp also pictures an airplane flying above the mountain peaks.

Airmail issues from Switzerland

Stamps From Other Countries

Ceylon—The current 20c. stamp has been surcharged with a black "3c." and the numeral 20c. has been overprinted with three bars in black. This surcharge was made to meet the demand caused by a shortage of the current 3c. value.

China—A 2-cent blue and an 8c. green have been added to the current Sun Yat-sen stamps.

Cyprus—Three new values have been reported, the 1½-piastres, purple, 2p., black and red, and 3p., blue.

Denmark—A new semi-postal

Surcharged Ceylon Stamp

has been issued picturing the Crown Princess Ingrid holding the daughter born last year. The value is 10 öre plus 5 öre, the surtax going toward the Children's Charity Fund.

Hungary—A new postal series of stamps will appear in the near future to replace the present stamps. The design will be a numeral within a banner frame surmounted with the Hungarian coat-of-arms and at the top the crown of St. Stephen.

Italy—Three new Hitler-Mussolini stamps have been received. Portraits of the two dictators are shown facing toward the center, Hitler on the left and Mussolini on the right. At the extreme left is the Nazi standard and at the right the Mussolini standard. The values are the 10c., brown; 20c., orange, and 25c., green.

Liechtenstein—A series of five pictorial stamps has recently been released. The 10 Rp., pictures harvesting corn; the 20 Rp., violet, turning a press; the 30 Rp., man with saw; 50 Rp., green, cow and farm woman at watering trough, and 90 Rp., violet, native girl with fan-shaped hat.

Palestine—A 15-milliemes value in blue color has been added to the current set of stamps.

Russia—A new series of stamps will shortly make its appearance in honor of Dr. Nicolaj Zhukovsky, who is considered the "father" of Russian aviation. He is a graduate of the University of Moscow and has won recognition as a scientist in hydrodynamics and aerodynamics.

San Marino—The 15c. stamp of 1925 picturing Mt. Titano has been surcharged "10" in black.

Straits Settlements—Pehang will soon have a new 3c., green, and a 15c., blue color, stamp. The same values will also be issued for Perak.

Where Would You Find—

1. The BEF?
2. Waimea Canyon?
3. Fort Clark?
4. The river on which Liverpool is located?
5. A winesap?
6. The "Charles W. Morgan?"
7. The island to which the Greek Government fled from Athens in 1941?
8. The highest point in Asia?
9. The Scripps Institute of Oceanography?
10. The first state to legalize savings bank life insurance?

(Answers appear on this page)

Rules of Conduct

Men exist for the sake of one another. Teach them, then, or bear with them.—Marcus Aurelius.

Never become discouraged, work zealously, and you will surely succeed.—Mayer Anslem Bauer von Rothschild.

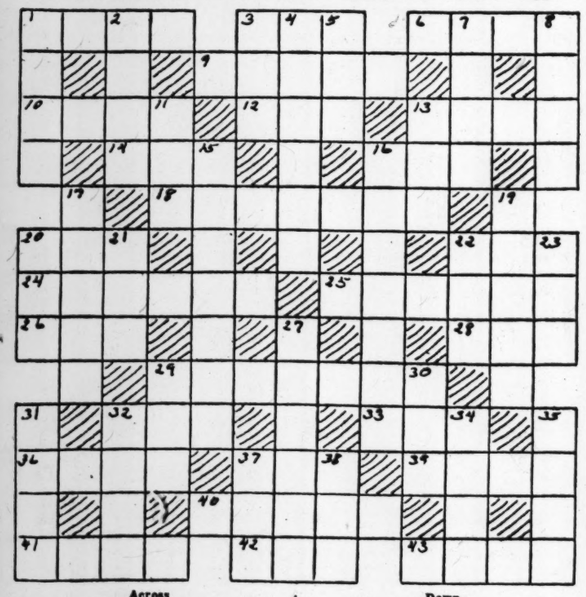
Resolved, to ask myself at the end of every day, week, month, and year wherein I could possibly in any respect have done better.—Jonathan Edwards.

To be of service is a solid foundation for contentment in the world.—Charles William Eliot.

True economy consists in always making the income exceed the outgo.—P. T. Barnum.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a desert of central Asia?
3—A simian is what?
6—In Roman mythology, Actaeon was changed by Diana into what?
9—What is either dish of a balance?
10—What is used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats?
12—Attempt.
13—What is a commotion or tumult?
14—What is a proverb?
16—Small bed is what?
18—What flower is Scotland's national emblem?
20—What is a rowing implement?
22—Dandy.
24—A small square-sterned rowboat pulled by a single pair of oars.
25—Who is Becky Sharp's schoolmate in "Vanity Fair"?
26—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
28—Conjunction.
29—When is a cutaway coat worn?
32—What is a piece of ordnance?
33—To unite by stitches.
36—A thrust.
37—Article.
39—A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen.
40—Who were the Saracenic invaders of Spain?
41—What is a canvas shelter?
42—What is a prefix meaning "before"?
43—What Swiss lake is part of Aar River?

Down

1—Who is the marriage broker in "Madame Butterfly"?
2—What was Feodor Challapin's singing voice?
3—To perform.
4—In Louisiana, what civil division corresponds to a county in other States?
5—What is a mining city of Nevada?
7—Small pie is what?
8—What Spanish painter was born in 1746?
11—What is a shaped covering for the head?
13—Enemy.
15—Who wrote "The House of Mirth"?
16—What American humorist worked as a steamboat pilot?
17—What lake lies between California and Nevada?
19—Would a florin be a coat, coin, or herb (pl.)?
20—To be indebted to.
21—A thing.
22—Where is Winter Garden (abbr.)?
23—Writing tablet is what?
27—What implement holds vessel to bottom by means of a connecting cable?
29—Wet and sticky earth is what?
30—To obtain.
31—Splotch.
32—What is a loose robe?
34—What is the Evergreen State (abbr.)?
35—In Spanish America, what do you call a member of the laboring class?
37—Summit.
38—Before.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

That which is altogether just shalt thou follow, that thou mayest live, and inherit the land which the LORD *thy God giveth thee.*

—DEUT. 16:20

In Lighter Vein

Helping Out

"For most of the small-seeded vegetables like onions, an ounce of seed should go at least 100 feet. With larger seeds like spinach and beet an ounce to 60 feet.

"An ounce of lettuce seed should go at least 120 feet."—Daily Sketch.

"Our sparrows make it go for miles."—Punch ©.

Antiques

Mrs. Muchwealth (testily): "Norah, do you realize that you've broken that valuable Chinese vase?"

Maid (calmly): "Yes, ma'am, but I read the other day that things like that have no real value—merely a fictitious value in the minds of a small group of eccentrics."

A Hard Fight

After a hard-fought and hotly contested battle, Charles E. Hughes was elected Governor of New York for the second time. Shortly after the election, Hughes held a party at the executive mansion for a number of friends. A prominent lawyer who was present, after glancing around the palatial residence, remarked:

"You have quite a handsome place here, Mr. Governor."

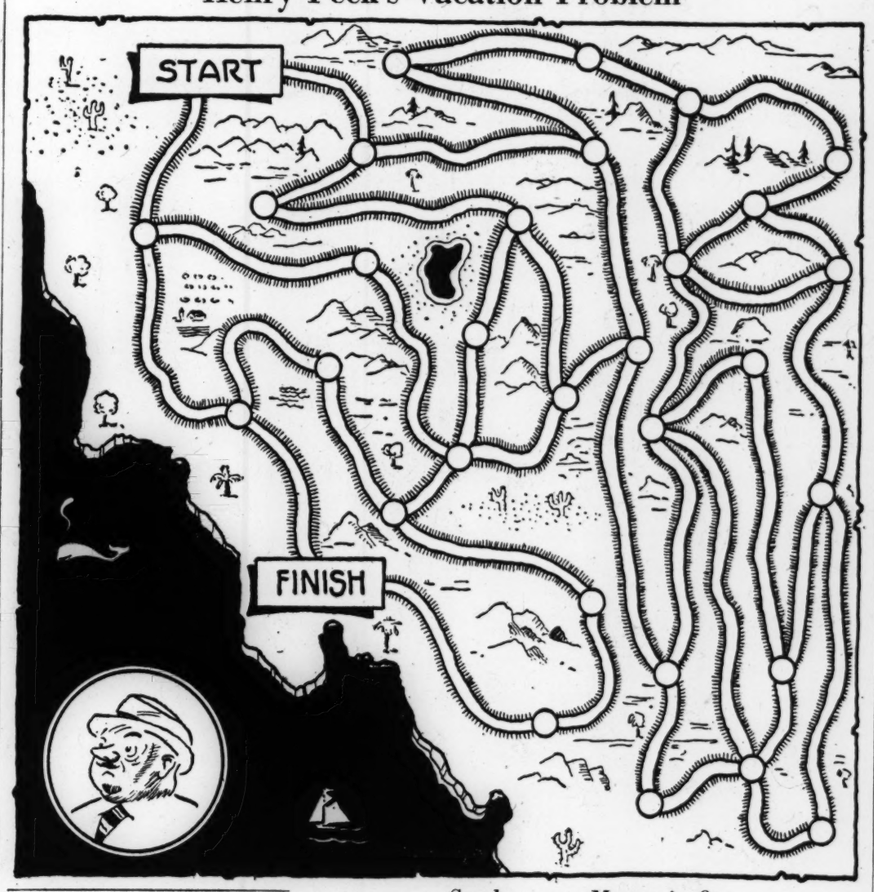
"Yes," Hughes replied, the bitter campaign still fresh in his thought. "But I had a hard time getting the landlord to renew the lease."—Chicago Daily News.

Daily Anecdote

On Telling a Story

Ian Maclaren was talking to a group of literary beginners in New York. "Begin your stories well," he said emphatically. "There's nothing like a good beginning. Indeed, it's half the battle." Then with a smile, he added, "Always bear in mind the case of the young man who, desiring to marry, secured a favorable hearing from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with the words, 'I know a way, sir, whereby you can save money.' "

Henry Peck's Vacation Problem



Seashore or Mountains?

This spring, as usual, Henry Peck (whom we see encircled in the lower lefthand corner) and Mrs. Peck (whom we do not see) had their annual debate as to whether they should spend their vacation at the seashore, where **she** wants to go, or up in the mountains, where **he** wants to go. They did not, however, compromise as usual, and go to the seashore. Instead, Mrs. Peck, who is puzzle-inclined, provided Henry with the above map and told him that this summer she would go with him to the mountains IF he could discover a route from "START" to "FINISH" **which passed through an odd number of towns.**

The small circles represent the towns, and if, for example, Henry went straight down the coast he would pass through two towns between "START" and "FINISH." But 2 is an even number, so that particular route does not solve his problem. There is no limit to the amount of wandering he may do in his quest for a route containing an odd number of towns, and any odd number will do.

Still, Henry's problem is not too easy. So, just for fun, why not see if you can find one of the several routes which contain an odd number of circles and thus solve Henry's problem.

Daily Quotation

IMPARTIALITY is the life of justice, as justice is of all good government.—JUSTINIAN.

"Customers" on the Run

Whenever the night Wabash train whistles for Carrollton, Mo., all dogs in the vicinity make a dash for the depot. As many as 25 have been seen racing for that focal point at one time. All because Roy Mack, dining car chef, some time ago began saving bones which he tossed out to a couple of dogs at this stop. The inevitable result has been a constantly growing number of "customers."—Capper's Weekly.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: That rapt expression on the face of anybody in Washington means he has just thought of a new tax, he thinks.

Louisville Courier Journal: Keeping up with the Joneses wouldn't be so hard if the Joneses weren't always trying to keep up with the Smiths.

Detroit News: The schoolboy's dream: "A Philadelphia teacher, now in the Army, is being drilled by a former pupil."

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: With edible paper available, it now is possible for one to eat his own words, be they spoken or written.

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Originated the Modern Postal System?

Postal communication is not new. Its forerunner, courier service, existed for thousands of years. The ancient Persians had a quaint custom of writing messages on the shaved heads of couriers. After the concealing hair had grown out again, the runners were sent on their journeys, and the persons to whom they were sent had to shave their scalps again in order to read the message.

Postal administrations have existed for hundreds of years, but the service was very unlike the modern postal system. In the first third of the nineteenth century, in England, the postage was paid by the recipient of the letter, rather than the sender. This led to ingenious methods being devised for fraudulently avoiding the payment of postage. Code messages in dots were sometimes placed on the outside of an envelope which the recipient could read before handing the epistle back to the postman with an excuse for refusing to accept and pay postage on the letter. Also, the postage varied widely with the distance. It cost 4 pennies to send a single sheet 15 miles, and the cost increased rapidly with an increase in mileage, until to send the same letter 700 miles cost 17 pennies.

Then, in 1836, Rowland Hill, an alert Englishman, argued for reform in postal matters. He proposed (1) to abolish the custom of charging postage on the basis of distance, because statistics showed that the cost of delivery varied but little with the mileage; (2) to abolish the custom of charging for one sheet of paper as a single letter, two sheets as a double letter, etc., substituting a system based on weight; (3) the prepayment of postage by means of gummed labels or stamps; and (4) to establish a minimum postal rate of one penny.

Such radical reforms were not accepted without a fight, but four years later the penny post was established. Rowland Hill's reforms have proved the most valuable service Great Britain has rendered to the cause of postal progress, vastly improving social and business intercommunications and establishing a standard for the rest of the world to try to equal.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Cabbages and Kings

• A new fruit from Jamaica is a triple-crossed tangerine, lime, and grapefruit. • Ants can go without food for months, says an entomologist. In other words, the period between the picnic seasons. • Home economists state that if soap is not rinsed off silver after washing, the silver may tarnish more quickly. • The Social Security Board informs us that the most common surnames in the United States are Smith, Johnson, Brown, Williams, Miller, and Jones.

Now Weeds

Some highly prized garden plants of Europe, such as devil's paintbrush, have run wild in America, ruining thousands of acres of land.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Dobbin

(Toronto Evening Telegram)

Harry Shaw, London (Ont.) businessman, was driving along a country road the other day. It was single track, and a riderless horse cantered on ahead. Blowing the horn didn't do any good. The horse just kept on going, and wouldn't move over.

Two miles of following the animal ensued. Then Mr. Shaw met a farmer.

The farmer paid no attention to the horse.

"He's all right," the farmer told the traveller. "He's just on his way home from school after delivering the boy." It develops that at 3:45 each afternoon the horse starts down the road again to school to pick up his young master. In the summertime he stays at school. But in winter it's too cold, so he goes back to his barn to wait the end of the school day.

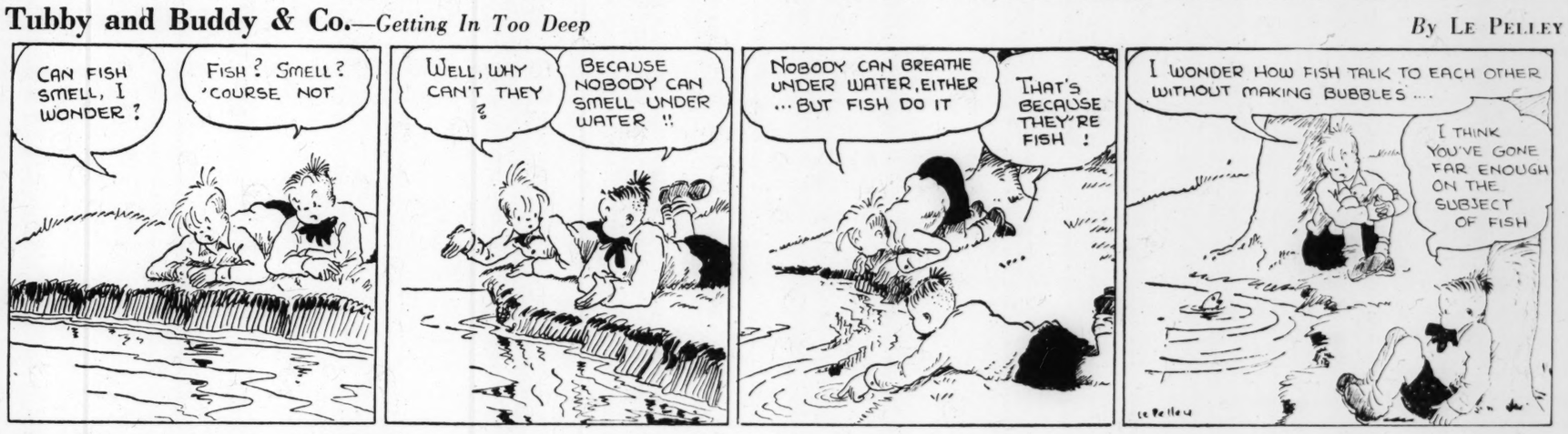
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The British Expeditionary Force.
2. On the island of Kauai in the Pacific; often called the "Grand Canyon of Hawaii."
3. A United States Army fort, 10 miles from Spofford, Texas.
4. The Mersey.
5. An American variety of apple.
6. An old whaler on the beach of the Col. E. H. R. Green Estate at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, now protected by a cement wall; this vessel is said to have sailed farther and caught more whales than any other like ship.
7. Crete.
8. Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, India-China; 29,141 feet.
9. San Diego, California.
10. Massachusetts; 1908.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting In Too Deep*

By LE PELLEY


CAN FISH SMELL, I WONDER ?
FISH ? SMELL ? 'COURSE NOT
WELL, WHY CAN'T THEY ?
BECAUSE NOBODY CAN SMELL UNDER WATER !!
NOBODY CAN BREATHE UNDER WATER, EITHER ... BUT FISH DO IT
THAT'S BECAUSE THEY'RE FISH !
I WONDER HOW FISH TALK TO EACH OTHER WITHOUT MAKING BUBBLES ...
I THINK YOU'VE GONE FAR ENOUGH ON THE SUBJECT OF FISH

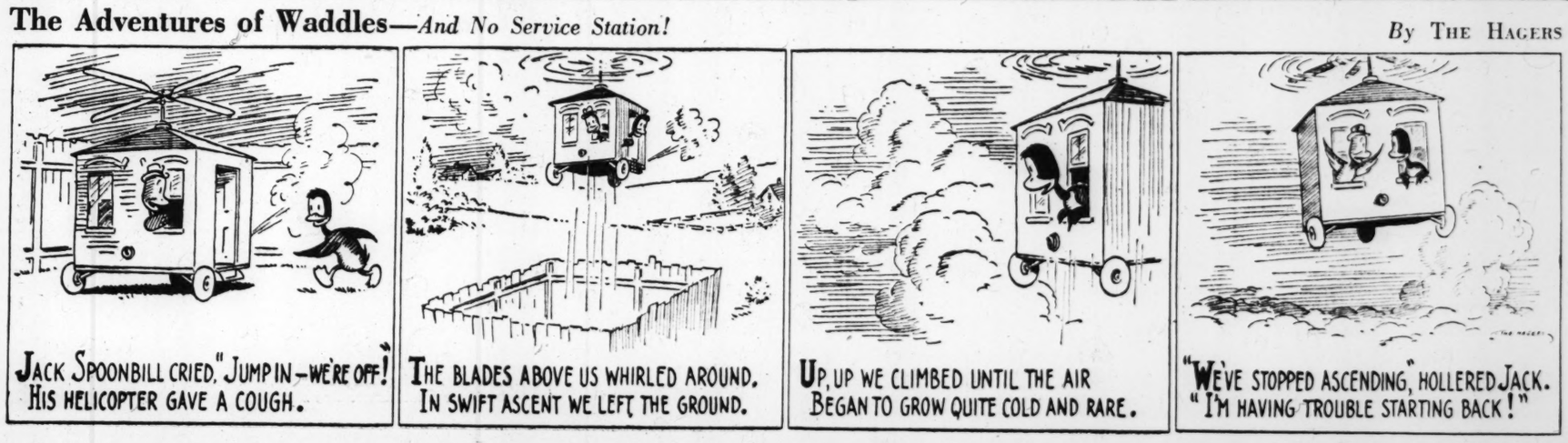
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Picked Himself a Job!*

By RODGERS

The Boss suggested to Jimmy today that we ought to have a few side shows for our circus —
So Jimmy has been fixing up some cardboard boxes to look like weights and will pose as a strong man
While Joan, after a lot of coaxing, finally agreed to be the bearded lady—
But the Boss is still working at trying to convince his mother it wouldn't hurt her fur jacket to be used as a costume for the "Wild man from Borneo"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And No Service Station!*

By THE HAGERS


JACK SPOONBILL CRIED, "JUMP IN—WE'RE OFF!" HIS HELICOPTER GAVE A COUGH.
THE BLADES ABOVE US WHIRLED AROUND. IN SWIFT ASCENT WE LEFT THE GROUND.
UP, UP WE CLIMBED UNTIL THE AIR BEGAN TO GROW QUITE COLD AND RARE.
"WE'VE STOPPED ASCENDING," HOLLERED JACK. "I'M HAVING TROUBLE STARTING BACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Basis for Unity

We are like a man who has jumped off a springboard and has not yet touched the water. He isn't wet but he hasn't a chance of getting back on the springboard again.

Last Saturday the Associated Press attributed these words to Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, as explaining America's relation to the war. Mr. Fuller objected to other parts of the interview which had him saying that the Saturday Evening Post was changing its policy in this week's issue. But the springboard figure—whether his or another's—remains the most graphic and accurate description of the United States's present situation.

The Post does not speak of springboards, but when the Lend-Lease Act was being debated it declared if it were enacted there could be "no turning back but through futility, confusion and disaster." It now declares:

> To go back is to face the possibility of national death. Why? Because it is not probable that a Falstaff nation, so rich and so free, would be able to survive in one world with Hitler.

Thus the great isolationist weekly can say that it has not changed its policy, that it still believes Americans could have created in this hemisphere "the impregnable asylum of freedom and let tyranny in Europe destroy itself," but that today "trying to maintain the fiction that this country is not in the war against Hitler is like running from an earthquake."

The Post believes this situation has resulted from the commitments assumed in the Lend-Lease Act. This newspaper believes that Act was the result of a basic world situation, rather than the cause. A year ago we declared that America and other nations "which have achieved even an imperfect freedom of religion, thought, speech, and trade could find no durable peace in a world where totalitarian violence had become the final arbiter."

We mention our own position in no spirit of comparison but to emphasize the agreement between the Post and ourselves on the position as of today. We have traveled different roads to reach essentially the same viewpoint toward America's future course. Many isolationists and interventionists have now come together in seeing that there is no retreat for the United States. Here is a basis for national unity far more realistic than any effort to climb back on the springboard.

Coal Crisis Again

Steel production in the United States is just getting back to maximum capacity after the lag caused by fuel shortage during the four-weeks bituminous coal strike in April. Some of that lost production possibly never can be made up in time to serve its purpose in defense. Now comes imminent threat of a second shutdown because the Southern coal operators and the United Mine Workers have not reached an agreement in the negotiations which have continued since President Roosevelt obtained a provisional settlement.

Every consideration of reasonableness and patriotism should move all the parties to this dispute to seek a compromise by which coal production can go steadily forward. We say all parties because the Northern Appalachian coal operators and the Federal Government also figure in the situation.

The union and the Northern operators seem each to be using the other in a strategy of putting pressure on the Southern operators and the Nation to eradicate a long-existent wage differential. At the same time, the Southern operating groups are more passionate than convincing when they abandon statistics and assert merely that John L. Lewis aspires to be a dictator.

The ultimate result of an impasse in this situation would be a necessity for the United States Government to step in and take over the Southern coal mines and operate them. This would certainly not please the owners and it need not result in wages gratifying to the union.

If a strike is called, it ought to be possible at least to continue operation in the Northern Appalachian area and other districts which have accepted its wage scale, and to limit the shutdown to the Southern field. This would place some pressure on the idle mines.

If this dispute is carried much farther in the face of the Nation's crying need for materials of defense—defense of the coal miner and operator along with every other citizen—the public now will quickly lose patience and demand that the Government take some summary action.

"Ma Lutte"

Whatever the people of occupied France call "Mein Kampf," they are not to read it any more. One can see the Gallic shrugs. It is not necessary to read, when one knows by experience.

The author of "Ma Lutte" now joins the company of authors whose books were burnt in Berlin and Vienna, and of H. G. Wells, Thomas Mann, Romain Rolland, and many others just reported banned in occupied France. Had "Ma Lutte" been the work of anyone else, the proscription would breathe an insult, as including it with literature unfit, by Nazi standards, to be read.

Since "Ma Lutte" is both above and beneath such an insult—depending on whether one's estimate is official or uncensored—the best explanation of the ban seems to be a shrug.

True, the Nazis now hope to get along well with the French, and "Ma Lutte" contains passages of an uncomplimentary and even eternally hostile nature. But what "Ma Lutte" said about the Russians appears to have been no stumblingblock to Nazi-Communist "friendship."

It is hard to see how the French people are going to collaborate with Adolf Hitler without knowing what he is driving at. Or is it that the author of "Ma Lutte" fears they would not collaborate if they really knew?

Crete—No Rehearsal

"Do not count on the wisdom of your opponent." This sage advice might serve the British defenders of Crete better than any optimistic calculations on their part as to the difficulties that the Nazis face in landing forces and supplying them by plane and parachute. It is no inconsiderable force that the Nazis have already landed.

True, the problem of supply is formidable because British sea power will operate to prevent the Nazis from using the sea lanes. The Nazis must, it is equally true, face risks of heavy casualties. But to suppose that losses of German lives will deter them would be a great mistake. The Nazis have a surplus of soldiers for all present purposes.

Having undertaken the invasion of Crete, the Nazis will take more risks for success than wisdom might seem to warrant. One risk, however, they will not willingly take: the risk of failure.

The attack on Crete is being talked of as a dress rehearsal for invasion of Britain. It can hardly be that. Crete has nothing in the way of organization and armament even remotely comparable to the moral and physical fortification of Britain. Yet a Nazi failure in this test of invasion-by-air would throw Adolf Hitler's hopes of invading Britain into further confusion. To suppose the Nazis will conduct their campaign against Crete with regard for human life, or that they will in orthodox fashion measure the risks against the value of the objective would be to count too heavily on the "wisdom of your opponent."

Parents With an Opportunity

More than 3,000 ambassadors have been in Boston these last few days. They come from the homes of America, and represent 2,500,000 parents interested in and working with the public schools. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, just concluding its annual convention, is said to be the largest lay organization of men and women in the world.

Two and a half million is a lot of mothers and fathers if banded together in joint constructive effort for better schools, better playgrounds, better community conditions for children, and most of all, better homes. At work in a community, urban or rural, even a few such men and women with the welfare of children at heart, can change many things for boys and girls, and, where really alive, each little group can gradually widen its sphere of enlightened influence until the borders of all groups meet.

The opportunities of such a group are so vast, so important to the welfare of the United States—yes, and of the world—as to challenge all men and women interested in the future of the land they love.

"Defense begins at home" is the call this group is sending out across the States for the coming year. Defense, as these parents see it, means active work for better housing of children, attention to wholesome recreation, and fearless attack on disunity. It means living more democratically with one's young people, and reaching out to pull home and school together. This is the challenge these organized parents meeting in Boston would pass along to the men and women back home.

Our Readers Say—

Over Here vs. Over There

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Charles Tobey in his recent speech over the radio expressed opposition to convoys to Britain because he says war is a terrible thing. Why, Senator! Of course war is a terrible thing. But the real point is how much more terrible it would be over here than over there. And the only way to keep it over there—Nazi planes are flying now a thousand miles from New England, and that's plenty near enough—is to convoy material aid to Britain just as fast as we can, and thus maintain our frontier on the other side of the Atlantic just as long as we can.

Freedom, N. H. COREY FORD

Fighting for Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One hundred and sixty-one years ago, New England farmers fought for an ideal. They were not fighting for more comfortable living conditions nor primarily for themselves; they were fighting for the freedom of their children and for the generations to come. They fought in the face of far greater odds than Americans face now.

We may have forgotten that for a time British armies moved at will as do the German legions through Europe. There was selfishness then as there is now, there were the royalists then as there are now our native Nazis; there were the militia, who found home chores more important than the defense of the country. But there were also brave and unselfish men with vision and the will for freedom to leaven the mass of indifference and defeatism and to keep alive the flickering torch of freedom. From their work and their sacrifices came the spread of democracy around the world.

We must not forget these patriots. Now, as then, freedom is in the balance. We can again do for the world what America once did. It is a rude shock to discover that the safety we thought we had we shall have to fight to retain. But we still have men and women of courage, foresight and the will to resist the Nazi-Japanese horde, whether on the ocean or on our own land. Our function is now different; it is not to kindle, but to keep alive, the flame of liberty. While Britain and China are still strong, before Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland and the islands of the Pacific are engulfed, we owe to humanity and to the memory of those who made possible our freedom, the use of whatever means we have in aid of those who are struggling against the blight of conquest, savagery and slavery which has descended upon the free people of the earth.

Cambridge, Mass WARREN A. SEAVEY

People Ahead of President?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Ships Under Arrest," asks "Why didn't Roosevelt seize ships months ago? . . . Simply because American public opinion wasn't ready." We most emphatically disagree with that. We listen to all quiz questions-and-answers on the air, and nine out of ten Americans long ago wanted ships seized, and oil, gas, and iron shipping to Japan and Russia stopped. The people are far ahead of the President, in the West, anyway. They would like to do more and talk less. MARY ANN ASHBY

Osage Mission, Kan.

America's "First Duty"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this period of world tragedy, with helpless noncombatants throughout Europe subjected to pitiless bombing, in which whole cities are ruthlessly and systematically destroyed, we can no longer allow sentiment to remain an influence in determining the path our country should follow. Germany has acted with complete disregard for personal feeling, while England has based her policies on a clear realization of necessity, and neither country has permitted even the fate of less powerful neighbors to interfere with military decisions. The acute danger of our becoming involved overseas demands an end of the fantastic hypothesis that we are in mortal danger.

Obviously, our first duty is to ourselves, with the building of a defense so impregnable that it might repel the world, if need be. But our participation, active or otherwise, in the present death struggle between England and Germany will only increase the enmity that is alone responsible for this hideous conflict. We cannot plunge ourselves into this madness without losing the moral right to defend the cause of peace.

The world is desperately in need of one great nation, whose ideals of peace are firmly rooted in the conviction that only acts of peace will restore peace, and whose sincerity is demonstrated in its conduct toward all peoples. No worthier purpose could motivate our actions; no worthier cause should command our vast resources. We must defend America only for peace! Our first duty to ourselves and to the world lies plainly in this direction.

Los Angeles R. LINCK

Risks and Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American responsibility in delivering the goods promised Britain and her allies obviously means United States convoys, or the lease of more destroyers to Britain.

Isolationists call convoying another step toward war. No sensible person denies the risk. Nor does a sensible person deny the greater risk that lies in halfway measures. The greatest risk of all, providing no material aid to the defenders against Axis aggression, was eliminated when we changed the neutrality law. Yet isolationists, who now favor "some" aid to Britain, then opposed the cash-and-carry policy without which the aid program could never have started.

The necessity is upon us to keep the Atlantic life-line open.

New Canaan, Conn. (MRS.) ISABEL D. LEE

America First?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How can the sincere members of the America First Committee think that their organization is really for America first, when it is applauded by all the anti-American societies in existence? C. C.

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Weather Report—Cloudy, Threatening

The Snooks Pick a Name

"Benjamin Franklin Snook," said Mrs. Snook slowly.

"No," said Mr. Snook.

"George Washington Snook," said his wife.

"No," said Mr. Snook.

Mrs. Snook sighed heavily. She fingered through the appendix of the unabridged dictionary which lay open on a stand beside her. "Thomas à Becket Snook," she said. "Charles Francis Adams Snook, Aga Khan Snook"—

"Try the B's," said Mr. Snook.

His wife turned the page over and ran her finger down the list of noteworthy persons who, for good reason or bad, have found their way into the "pronouncing biographical dictionary" of 13,500 names at the end of Webster's New International.

"Baden-Powell Snook, Bruce Bairnsfather Snook, Beethoven Snook, Boris Snook, Byron Snook . . . that's not bad, Byron Snook."

"Byron Snook," repeated Mr. Snook. "Byron Snook."

"Byron Schnitzler Snook," said his wife.

"You really want to put in the Schnitzler?"

"I think we have to, dear," said Mrs. Snook gently. "Papa would expect it."

* * *

"I don't think we have quite hit it yet," said her husband. "'Byron Snook.' Hmm. What we want is something that all the boys and girls can't turn into a nickname. Johnny, or Algy or Nancy or something like that. A name that will stand up all his life and be dignified. A name—"

"Karel Čapek Snook," said his wife, who had thumbed over a page. "Andrew Carnegie Snook. Casimir Snook. I like those foreign names, Henry! They have so much more feeling and imagination. I always thought French names were so lovely: Jean or Henri. Let's see, where was I? Chiang Kai-shek Snook."

"Wouldn't go with the Schnitzler."

"Really Henry, something has to be done! We've been at this thing for months now. We've gone through your Harvard Catalogue of Names and the Milwaukee-Downer and University of Wisconsin Class of '31 and we've tried the genealogical trees of the Snooks and the Schnitzlers, and here we are—!"

"That name Christopher was good. All the Snooks used to be Christophers."

"Now Henry, must we go all through that again? Christopher is a nice name, but everybody's naming their child that now. It's a rage, ever since the Christopher Robin books. It just goes to show there ought to be new names."

"Funny thing about names, they go in cycles. When I was a boy everybody was called Elmer. They don't name 'em Elmer any more. There was one fellow named Peleg in college. He stood out. And I only know one man named Reuben."

"Well, some of those old-fashioned names are coming back. Those that are really old, I mean. Like Prudence, and Patience, and Jonathan."

Mr. Snook considered. "The family tree-name that I liked best was Sobriety. 'Sobriety: 1791-1847; 9 children.' Sobriety Snook—not bad, eh?"

Mrs. Snook gave her husband a sharp look and sniffed.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Snook, "that you're just wasting time trying to pick out names when you don't know what it's going to be. Look at me. My name was Cynthia. And then I came and spoiled it all. You needn't laugh, Mrs. Snook! And another thing, how can you really pick out a name until you see the child? How do you know what is going to fit? It would be a pity to pin a romantic name on some matter-of-fact little chap, or vice versa. You might blight his whole life. Its things like that that make Communists! What we want is a name the kids can't nickname. Byron isn't bad."

"Saladin Snook," said his wife, who had turned over to the S's. "Savonarola Snook, Sienkiewicz—"

"What?"

"Sienkiewicz—Polish novelist," read his wife.

"Boy! Sienkiewicz Schnitzler Snook, try and get *that* over the telephone!"

"You shouldn't laugh over such things," said Mrs. Snook severely. "I mean, we must really find a name for the child."

"One they can't get a nickname out of," repeated Mr. Snook. . . .

* * *

The above conversation occurred, gentle reader, just eleven years ago Friday. As we passed the Snooks' home on Claverly Street last night we heard Mrs. Snook calling for dinner.

"By-ron!" she cried from the back porch. "B-y-y-ron! Supper."

And all the little boys on Claverly Street relayed the cry down the block: "Skinny," they yelled. "Hi, Skinny: Your Mother wantcha!"

Skinny came running.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

Mirror of World Opinion

Fiddling or Fighting?

We have sent our last cables to far-away America about sorrow and spiritual faith and courage. Last night we moved into the Valley of the Shadow in London and from now on our news will grow graver than it has ever been and grimmer and more tragic.

We have cabled time and again in anguish that England is burning and that America must choose between fiddling and fighting. . . .

Bombs fell last night into the very heart of British history—poor and rich, great and humble, all alike were struck down by machines. . . .

We were in a primitive world of wind, fire and water and we watched flames fill the tower from the top to the bottom of an 800-year-old church. We saw the stained glass windows in another church glow from the fire within.

The day broke with the crimson of flames and the gray of smoke setting off a sky of purest blue. . . . Hours later I was awakened by an organ playing in a small, ancient chapel in the courtyard outside my window. I heard deep quavering notes and then the congregation of voices began an old hymn we had always sung at home—"The Church's One Foundation."

Again I got up and went out into London. I went to stand at the foot of Lincoln's statue in Parliament Square.—Dispatch from London by Ben Robertson, Jr., to *PM*, the night Westminster was bombed.

The Wide Horizon

French Liberty: Then and Now

By Norton Webb

That France's "ideals of liberty and free institutions" are still cherished in the "minds and hearts" of the French people—as President Roosevelt declared in his statement on May 15—cannot be doubted for a moment. And it will take more than is being done now by either Vichy or the Franco-Nazis in Paris to destroy their roots of over a century and a half's growth.

The ideals of freedom and Declaration of the Rights of Man so fervently and impetuously voiced during the famous French Revolutionary Convention were frantic outbursts of pent-up longings in the hearts of emotional Frenchmen for liberation from the shackles of tyranny and oppression which they felt the monarchy represented. In their frenzied zeal and passionate urge to rid themselves of the old regime, they made the great mistake of practicing that same terror and despotism on all "enemies of the Revolution" by inflicting torture, executions and other methods of cruelty. No true democracy could issue from such practices, as subsequent liberal Frenchmen well recognized.

* * *

During the Revolution itself it was a cultured woman of intelligent discernment, Madame Manon Philipon Roland, wife of Roland de la Platière, statesman and French Interior Minister in 1792, who exerted the most powerful influence to combat the cruel excesses of the radical extremists of the Revolution. Madame Roland's social forum was celebrated for its brilliant and talented pro-republicans. Her *salon* was especially frequented by members of the renowned more moderate French Revolutionary party, the *Girondins*, also named *Brissotins*, after their chief, Brissot, who cut a big figure at the Convention. Madame Roland's continued activities to discontinue the merciless practices of the extremists so maddened them they condemned her to death. Just before being guillotined she uttered the celebrated phrase: "*O Liberté! que de crimes on commet en ton nom!*"

Madame Roland's words are as applicable today as yesterday to many forms of streamlined oppression and despotism flourishing under the guise of bringing freedom and release from bondage to the human race. Particularly do they pointedly fit systems like those of the Nazis, Fascists, and Communists which all pose as "liberators."

Anti-democratic elements now hold sway over the French people again. Nazis and Fascist-minded Frenchmen are joining to make France an authoritarian State. To make whatever headway they have with the French people in achieving this "new order," they have had to gag and control the press, stifle free speech and exercise a severe control over all channels of communication, information and education, in both occupied and non-occupied zones. The aim is to create a mental soil of disgust and repudiation of French republicanism and democracies like the United States and Great Britain by showing such as decadent, unable to govern and corrupt, and oppositely preaching the advantages of the authoritarian state for which Vichy has already created an elaborate set of laws.

* * *

The French people have now undergone nearly a year with liberties and rights shackled. Will Frenchmen submit to the present Vichy-Nazi collusion to make these shackles permanent?

All trustworthy information from France shows that its people do not see the Vichy type of government or anything savoring of Naziism, like the Déat or Laval schools in Paris, as squaring with their republican ideals. Their deep democratic instincts now make them look for deliverance and help from the United States and Great Britain as defenders of liberty and democracy.

President Roosevelt's opportune words must have given the French people support and encouragement to carry on in their present hour of trial.

Tolerance

Immortal Truth, touch Thou our sightless eyes;
Help us to build Thy slowly rising tower
Until all lesser things recede, and cries
For right and freedom lift above the lower
Senses. Give us perspective, make us know
How vain the ghastly farce of mobile hate,
The bigotry that barbarous war lords sow,
The lethargy of those who wake too late
To see that He made no superior race.
He can reveal the secret that will free
The sea from submarines, the sky's vast face
From death and enmity. Grant us that we
Be led swiftly to act, and not, perchance,
Mistake our apathy for tolerance.

TWILA CLARK

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